

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Contents

Topics of the Day:

MINOR PARTIES IN THE LATE ELECTIONS	121
THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE AND THE EASTERN QUESTION	123
HAS THE KNELL OF SILVER BEEN SOUNDED?	124
JAPAN WANTS NO MEDIATION	125
ADOLPH SUTRO AND HIS CAMPAIGN	126
GOLD GOES TO A PREMIUM	127
NEWSPAPER CRITICISM OF MISS WILLARD	128
TOPICS IN BRIEF	128

Letters and Art:

DICKENS IN SEARCH OF CHARACTERS	129
DRAMA AND THE COLLEGES	129
UGLINESS IN MODERN NOVELS	130
HALL CAINE ON THE ETHICS OF FICTION	130
RUBINSTEIN AT HIS BEST	131
LEARNING AND MILLINERY	131
WHAT AMERICAN ART MIGHT BE	132
"SILENCE! THERE IS TO BE NO REASONING"	132
PLEASURES OF THE LITERARY CRITIC	133
READING PALIMPSEST MANUSCRIPTS	133
NOTES	133

Science:

PROTECTION OF TIMBER AGAINST THE TEREDO	134
CURIOUS PROPERTY OF THE CALCIUM LIGHT	134
THE RELATION BETWEEN THE COLOR OF EYES AND HAIR	135
TELEPHONES IN WAR	135
A GALLO-ROMAN WATCH	136
INSECTS AS CONVEYORS OF INFECTION	136
RECENT SCIENCE: New Coloring Matter from Ruthenium—Floating	

Machine-Shops—Bacterial Disease in Gardens—Some Curious Echoes—Electrical Heating—A Moving Mountain	137
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SCIENCE NOTES	137
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The Religious World:

ARE THE CURES AT LOURDES MIRACULOUS?	138
CHRIST'S NATIVITY AND THE NEW SYRIAC GOSPELS	138
ORIGIN OF MONASTICISM	140
EXTREMES ARE WRONG	140
A CATHOLIC VIEW OF ANGLICAN SISTERHOODS AND CONFESSIONALS	141
THE CZAR'S RELATION TO THE GREEK CHURCH	142
DECAY OF PSALM-SINGING	142
RELIGIOUS NOTES	142

From Foreign Lands:

THE GERMAN KILKENNY CATS	143
THE CZAR AND HIS BRIDE	144
THE "POOH-BAHS" OF ENGLAND	144
HARRYING THE TOLSTOISTS	145
IS CAVALRY TO BE ABOLISHED?	145
FOREIGN NOTES	145

Miscellaneous:

JAPAN'S WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION	146
HEATHEN CHINEE AS MAIDS-OF-ALL-WORK	147
COSTLY CIGAR-ASHES	147
WILL THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION ENDURE?	148
THE CHINESE "FACE"	148
BUSINESS OUTLOOK	149
CHESS	149
LEGAL	150
CURRENT EVENTS	150

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MINOR PARTIES IN THE LATE ELECTIONS.

TENS of thousands of American voters feel comparatively little interest in the outcome of the struggle between the two great parties. The Populists, the Prohibitionists, the Socialists, fight under their own respective banners, and have victories and defeats of their own. Unfortunately, the returns of the votes cast by these parties come in very slowly, and no certain results can be known regarding them until the official count is made and announced.

The Populists claim that, in spite of their defeat in Colorado and Kansas, the party-vote has increased enormously, and some estimate it at two millions,—double the vote cast two years ago. In Iowa, the Populist vote appears to be doubled this year, and the gains in Nebraska, Illinois, and Idaho are admitted by the non-Populist Press to be heavy.

The Prohibition vote has apparently increased in the West and South. In Kansas, Iowa, and California, the vote seems to be doubled. In New York and Connecticut, considerable of a falling-off has taken place, and in a few other places there have been slight losses. The net result is regarded as encouraging by the Prohibition Press.

The Socialist Labor Party is not very strong yet, and is organized in but a few States, but its vote has also shown a fair increase, especially in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and a few other States. The increase in New York was slight.

The Populist Press.

"The election was a rebuke, not only to the dilly-dallying policy of the Democratic Administration, but a rebuke for the demonetization of silver and the treachery of the statesmen who bowed to the will of the money-power and the Sugar Trust and turned a cold shoulder to the demands of the people. Unless the Republican Party shall take heed, they will experience the same treatment in the future. . . .

"While the election does not show all that was probably expected or desired by the advocates and the orators of the Third Party, yet it is such a substantial increase for an off year that it is not only a great victory, but shows the trend of public opinion,

and with every recurring election we find the independent or Third-Party vote increasing, not by hundreds and in spots, but by thousands, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific."—*The Journal of the Knights of Labor, Philadelphia.*

"Although the monopolistic daily Press is systematically suppressing returns of the Populist vote, enough information can be gathered to show that not less than two million straight votes have been polled. This in itself is a magnificent victory, and one that the most enthusiastic reformer may well be proud of. Nobody expected that the People's Party was going to 'sweep the country.' All that was expected was a largely increased vote—and that has been attained.

"Let this vote be doubled in the next two years, and it means victory in 1896.

"The outlook never was more hopeful than at the present moment. The chances are all in favor of a rapid and healthy increase of strength in the next two years. . . .

"The Republican landslide (through Democratic indifference) will so inflate the leaders of the G. O. P. that dissensions will inevitably arise—and destruction follow. We predict a bigger row in the Republican camp during the next two years than there has been in the Democratic Party during the last two."—*The Sentinel, Chicago.*

"The People's Party has no occasion to despair. It is gathering strength in every part of the country, and the producers must come to it. The single-standard men cannot kill it. Nothing but the adoption of its principles by one of the other parties can retard it, and the powers which control them will prevent any such radical move.

"There are many things yet to find out about the late election. The indications are that floods of money were sent to the districts where silver sentiment or individual silver men were prominent. Upon them the most bitter fight was concentrated. The books of the Republican committees of Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada and Montana might furnish some interesting information, as well as those of the same party in Bland's district and in Ohio."—*The News, Denver.*

"The People's Party has gained and the Democrats have lost.

"The logic of the event is that the Democratic Party must go out of existence and be largely merged in the People's Party. The plutocratic portion will go to the Republicans, while the other, and by far the larger, portion will go to the People's Party.

"When this happens the portion of the Republican Party which believes in free silver and the rule of the people as against the plutocrats and the corporations will also come to us."—*The Representative, Minneapolis.*

"The people in their blindness as to the true cause of the hard times existing in '92 voted the Republicans out and the Democrats in, and this year, being still blind as to the cause of continued and aggravated hard times, have voted the Democrats out and the Republicans in.

"The hope is, that the continued hard times which must and will exist, for anything the Republicans propose, will make it as clear to the people as the noonday Sun, that there is absolutely no relief to be expected or hoped for from the old parties and that they will come to the People's Party by millions from both the old parties, and come in a day as it were.

"Looking at the great Republican victory over the Democrats in this light gives great encouragement for People's Party success in '96.

"If the people, as seems to be the case, are determined to stand the hard times no longer, they are sure to land in the People's Party."—*The Missouri World, Chillicothe.*

"Impelled by the promise of prosperity, two years ago the political pendulum swung over to the Democratic side. The promised prosperous times did not materialize. A like promise this year

takes the pendulum back again, and, if reports are true, Republicans, despite their former failures, will have power to repeal the Income-Tax, and re-enact the McKinley Law, thus deluding the dear people a while longer. How long will it take the American people to realize that Tariff-tinkering cannot bring prosperity? In more money and less taxes lies our salvation. Neither of the old parties is pledged to this, and they couldn't carry out their pledges if they were, because they are under control of Wall Street."—*Tribune, Junction City, Kan.*

"Such wholesale changing of opinion comes from impulse instead of reflection, and discloses a mental condition among the people, which, if not remedied soon, will destroy this nation. A careful study of election returns will furnish any candid person with ample food for anxious reflection. Can this uncertain element, this problematical portion of the people, whose numbers are increasing with great rapidity, be kept oscillating between the lines of the two old parties; will it not in time break through, and in its hastily-considered course plunge the nation into disaster if not disruption. Surely all who voted with the victors did not do so because of economic conversion. Free Traders did not suddenly become converts to Protection, neither did the friends of silver suddenly become gold-bugs; such a rapid transformation would have been impossible. The fact is that people are oppressed, they are in distress, and they struck blindly at the supposed authors of their difficulties."—*The National Watchman, Washington.*

The Prohibition Press.

"The Republican Party gains largely all over the country. It is our opinion that this is better for the Prohibition Party than if the Populists had been successful. There are a large number of people who are in sympathy with us that have been voting with the Populists in the faint hope of securing some kind of immediate financial relief. This defeat will shatter such hopes, and they will be more ready to unite with the only true reform party in existence.

"The progress is slow, the work is hard, but it is noble to work in a good cause with no hope of reward save the consciousness of doing right. So let us again thank God and take courage, and buckle on the armor for the irrepressible conflict."—*Nation's Anchor, Lincoln, Nebr.*

"We remember that the panic which swept over the country has had an important bearing upon politics. It has been used by the politicians with tremendous effect and multitudes of voters who have suffered during the past year, have been made to believe that the Democratic Party was responsible for all their privations and that prosperity cannot come again until the Republican Party is restored to power. It is possible that some Prohibitionists have been caught by this claptrap and probable that thousands, who were 'almost persuaded' to vote the Prohibition ticket, have decided to vote the old party ticket 'just once more' in order to give prosperity to the country.

"The genuine Prohibitionist, however, is not easily turned aside to the worship of false gods. He is a 'stayer,' and he will neither falter nor fail in his duty though the election returns may show a decrease in the vote of his party."—*The Lever, Chicago.*

"The result on the whole is encouraging to the faithful, who have already in most places begun the campaign of 1896. The principle that the party stands for will go marching on until it reaches Washington. It will take something more than a landslide from one rum-party to another to stop it. 'We are here to stay.'"—*The Corner-Stone, Wheeling, W. Va.*

"Let us learn that there can be no such thing as reform through corrupt parties. Let us learn that righteous government cannot be advanced by the support of unrighteous parties. Let us learn that the business of the Prohibition Party is not to manipulate sham reforms in the old parties, but to build a party that will not need reforming."—*The New Era, Springfield, Ohio.*

"Some people imagine that in these frequent shifts in politics in recent years, it is now the Democrats, and now the Republicans, who win. But that isn't true at all. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic Party has any distinctive policy, even on Tariff, for practically they differ there only in small degree, and on every other question they are hopelessly self-divided. But there is a political party in this country which stands solidly together for its own interests every time, and it wins every time. It is the rum-power. Its organization is complete, unified, and

effective, in every State, and throughout the Union, harmonious from Washington down. It is the great controlling power in American politics, and it will never be overthrown until a political party organized for the purpose overthrows it. . . .

"At the last election, the Prohibition Party went under the tidal wave—but that experience may be only a baptism into better things. There is little question but that the next two years will witness a re-forming of lines and a new preparation for vigorous protest against saloon government."—*The New England Home, Hartford.*

"Ours is a campaign of education. Prohibition sentiment is being constantly made, although it may not always show itself in immediate Prohibition voting. In some emergency, we shall all be astonished at the tremendous and overwhelming strength of the movement. . . .

"Crises like those through which we have passed strengthen our endurance if rightly borne, widen our influence, and deepen the conviction in the minds of the public that we are tremendously in earnest and cannot be destroyed. Said Bismarck in one of Prussia's stresses, 'Such crises are the weather in which Prussia must grow.'"—*The Voice, New York.*

The Socialist Press.

"Socialism this year has progressed in New York, and, for that matter, in all parts of the country, in a far higher ratio than any election returns can indicate. Many are now near us, and will in a short time be fully with us, who, some months ago, looked upon us with extreme prejudice and antipathy. The party as a whole is moving on grandly, and nowhere does it rest on a more solid basis than in the city and State of New York. Let us all henceforth be more hopeful and active than ever."—*The People, New York.*

"The Republican successes mean very little—just as much as the Democratic victory two years ago, and no more. They simply mean that the people are dissatisfied, and therefore vote against the party that happens to be in power. In two years there will probably be another landslide. The country is like a horse that is going to sink. It has got the heaves. First it staggers to one side; then it reels way over to the other; then it will fall. The load of capitalism is too heavy for it."—*The Twentieth Century, New York.*



SOME RANDOM OPINIONS OF A RECENT DISTURBANCE.

—Washington Post.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ACCOUNTS of the horrible massacre of Christian Armenians published recently in the Press have been substantially confirmed. The first report mentioned six thousand as the number of men, women, and children killed by the Turkish soldiers, and appalling details were given of the bayoneting of children and the ravishing of women. Later reports put the number of victims at 2,000. The cause of the trouble is said to have been the difficulty of collecting taxes among the Armenians, who suffer from the frequent raids of the Kurds. The Governor of Bitlis took advantage of a collision between the Armenians and the Kurds, and ordered out the troops under him for the suppression of the Armenians. The Sultan has appointed a Commission to inquire into the matter, and in all probability no action will be taken by the Powers pending this investigation. It is the generally expressed opinion, however, that the Eastern Question will have to be reopened and settled in a more satisfactory manner than was done by the Treaty of Berlin which followed the Russo-Turkish war of 1876. The Porte seems to have proved incapable of protecting life and property in Armenia.

The selections presented below will convey an adequate idea of the conditions prevailing in Armenia and the problem confronting the civilized Powers.

The Eastern Question Reopened.—"The Eastern Question seems about to be reopened in an aggravated form. European statesmen, who have tried to shirk it for some sixteen years, must now face the inquiry whether they will suffer any longer their coreligionists to be ravished and murdered because a Mohammedan despot is either unwilling or unable to control the malice of his own officers and troops.

"Although Alexander II. undoubtedly was prompted in no small measure by a natural desire to enlarge his dominions, he was as certainly sincere in his declaration that a main purpose of his war against the Turk was to deliver from intolerable oppression the Bulgarian and other Christian subjects of the Sultan in Europe, and the Armenians in Asia Minor. So far as his philanthropic aims were concerned, they were fulfilled to a large extent in the European part of the field of warfare. The Czar, indeed, although his soldiers came within sight of the dome of St. Sophia, gained nothing for himself except the recovery of Bessarabia in exchange for the Dobrudja. His coreligionists, however, in Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Thessaly, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina, were rescued from the miseries which had known no respite for upward of four centuries, and obtained freedom and the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of industry, either as citizens of an independent State or as subjects of the Austro-Hungarian sovereign, or of the King of the Hellenes. In Asia Minor, on the other hand, not only was the Czar prohibited by the Berlin Congress from retaining all his conquests, but a considerable section of redeemed Armenia was given back to the Porte, so that about two millions of Armenian Christians saw themselves condemned to abide for an indefinite period under the Ottoman yoke.

"What is there left of the Treaty of Berlin? It has not availed to shield the Armenian Christians from Turkish ravishers and manslayers. In the teeth of the Czar's appeal the central Powers and England refused to enforce it, when the Bulgarians defied it by annexing Eastern Roumelia. If a parchment can be torn to rags in the interest of the opponents of Alexander III., why should it be pieced together and pronounced binding upon those who would have Nicholas II. heed the prayers of the Armenian Christians? There are few men, we think, in Continental Europe, and none in the United States, who would not now applaud the young Russian Emperor for declaring that the Berlin Treaty, which has been treated as void by those who forced it on his grandfather, shall not hold him back from answering those who cry to him for help."—*The Sun, New York.*

England's Support of the Turk.—"The first suggestion which comes to every one's mind is that which followed the Bulgarian atrocities of 1876 and brought on the Russo-Turkish war, the necessity of abolishing the administration of the Porte. It has already been made to Lord Kimberley, but it is unlikely that

England will act in the matter. Her commercial interests require the maintenance of the Turk in Europe and of his power in Asia. A crusade on behalf of the abused Christians would not commend itself to the politicians or the merchants of England, for if it should be successful England would lose control of the Mediterranean, and that would be the signal for the disintegration of her Eastern Empire. The Government may send a remonstrance to Constantinople against the murder of Christians, and may go so far as to threaten the Porte, but the wily Turk knows how to apologize and disclaim responsibility, and knows also that England cannot afford to desert him, but must, in fact, protect him from Russian attacks, as was done in 1877.

"Armenia is unhappily situated between Russia, Turkey, and Persia, and wars of race and religion are common there. The Armenians are Christians, but their country is shared by the Kurds, who are Mohammedans of the worst type, who are fond of war and incorrigible robbers. Conflicts between the peoples are inevitable, and they are sometimes aggravated by the conduct of Turkish governors and Turkish troops. The Porte, while disclaiming responsibility and making some show of punishing offenders, nevertheless takes no adequate measures to prevent the recurrence of such disturbances. The Government is indeed weak, fanatical, and cruel, only restrained by its just fear that if it should go too far all Europe may rise against it. And some day this will happen. The Turk would have been driven from Europe long ago, and his possessions in Asia divided, but for the jealousy of European Powers, and especially the desire of Great Britain to shut Russia from the Mediterranean. It was this jealousy that robbed Russia of the fruits of her victories in 1877, but England is not as powerful in the East now as she was at that time."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

Difficulties of the Armenian Question.—"Armenia unfortunately is not inhabited by Armenians. In the tract where these massacres have occurred, Armenians are not over a fourth of the population. In the eight provinces, or vilajets, usually counted as Armenia, there are of all creeds 3,979,019 souls, and of these 587,285 are Armenians, according to Turkish statistics. Accepting the fullest claims of Armenians, not over thrice this number are found in this region, or about a third of the population.

"In the rugged highlands and elevated plateaux which constitute Northeastern Turkey are scattered the last remnants of a race which once played a great part in the history of the region. Their villages are intermixed with Kurds, the most warlike race of Western Asia. The Armenians are unarmed, cowed by oppression, for centuries the unresisting prey of the savage brutality of their neighbors. The Kurd is armed, predatory and savage, and has for centuries ravaged these Armenian villages at will, save as some Kurdish chief gave protection in return for ordered taxes as heavy though less cruel than the plunder of his followers.

"Sixty years ago, when Turkish regulars first crushed these chiefs, the plight of the Armenians was improved. Villages grew, population increased, emigration began, and Armenian education was organized. Political agitation began, and the demands of 'Armenia' for autonomy commenced. The Turkish Government increased both its taxes and its oppression. The European Powers protested. The fourteenth article of the original Treaty of San Stefano provided for a Russian occupation of the region until Armenian autonomy was secured. The sixty-first article of the Berlin Treaty exchanged this for the pledge, guaranteed by the Powers, that Turkey would organize a local police, reduce the Kurds to order, and protect Armenians from pillage. The Cyprus Convention between England and Turkey gave England a special charge and ward over Armenian rights, which since 1879 has been asserted yearly by every English foreign minister in turn—Lord Salisbury, Lord Granville, and Lord Rosebery.

"Turkey has, meanwhile, sought only to crush budding revolution and let reforms go. The Kurds have been left free to ravage. Four years ago they were armed and organized as an irregular cavalry, 'Hamadish,' and it is doubtless these half-organized freebooters to whom these atrocities are due. For six or seven years past the Turkish policy has been to crush all education, to arrest and imprison educated Armenians, and by winking at Kurdish plunder drive out the Armenian population, which has been pouring into Russia, where 1,000,000 Armenians are

well, contented, and happy, though enjoying neither civil nor religious liberty."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

The Kurds in History and To-Day.—"Ever since the beginning of history the nomad mountaineers of Kurdistan have waged a predatory warfare upon the rich plains of Armenia on one side and Persia on the other. When a dry season comes or when spring freshets drown the pristine fields, the Kurdish flocks and herds perish of hunger, and their owners take to the warpath, just as the English and Scottish borderers used to do in the days which Walter Scott has painted. They feel, like some people at the present day, that the country owes them a living, and as they cannot get it honestly by pursuing the vocation of sheep and cattle raising they seek it dishonestly by raiding their prosperous neighbors. To them Armenia is a happy hunting-ground. The soil is rich and the people well off; comfortable villages in the midst of thriving farms are encountered in every valley, and in attacking them the Kurds are encouraged by the thought that they are doing a work which is grateful to God, for the Armenians are Christians and are regarded by the followers of Ali as 'heathen hordes.' Thus, for many centuries, in the cities of Erzeroum and Tiflis, and on the slopes of Mount Ararat, a Kurd means a thief, a robber, a murderer, and a corsair. From time to time energetic Pashas have raided them and killed numbers of mountaineers whose valor was great and whose probity was small. But the race is inextinguishable, and the gaps in the ranks are quickly filled up. The Sultan levies heavy taxes on them, which no self-respecting Kurd thinks of paying unless the tax-gatherer is backed by an army; when the troops load their pieces the Kurd curses his fate and pays. . . .

"The inhabitants of Kurdistan, however villanous they may be, have earned by a long historical record a quasi-right to cumber the earth a little longer. They flourished, probably in the same form as now, in the early ages of the Babylonian empire, and the young men served in Nebuchadnezzar's army. There is a ruined temple at Pai Kuli in Kurdistan, in which inscribed tablets have been found, implying a high state of civilization perhaps anterior to that of Nineveh. Kurdish chieftains commanded contingents in the army of Saladin at the time of the Crusades, and all through the long struggle between Christianity and the various forms of Mohammedanism in Asia, Kurds frequently cut a prominent figure. Since Kurdistan passed under the control of the Porte, the Sultans have used the ferocity of the Kurds to curb the aspirations of Christian Armenia, but whenever a Kurdish chief has shown a disposition to assert the independence of his nation, the Pashas have received orders to crush him remorselessly."—*The Call, San Francisco.*

HAS THE KNELL OF SILVER BEEN SOUNDED?

THE defeat of Congressman Bland, for years the free-silver champion in Congress, and the defeat of the Populists in Colorado and Kansas have been hailed by the adherents of the single gold-standard as the final and complete undoing of the silver movement in this country. Yet even in the East many question the correctness of this interpretation of the meaning of the elections, while some of the Western silver men are already talking about the early formation of a new silver party on a platform free from the admixture of other Populist ideas. The officers of the Colorado Silver League say that the plans for the organization of a new party are well advanced.

It is significant that many Republican papers, instead of treating the silver issue as dead, are urging upon the Republicans the urgent need of taking a definite position in favor of silver rehabilitation, and are welcoming the announcement of some of the Silverites that a Free-coinage Bill will be pressed to a vote in the coming session of Congress.

The Mining-Camps No Longer a Political Factor.—"There is not the least doubt that the elections of last Tuesday have made silver a 'back number' in American politics if they have not extinguished it altogether. The Populists of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado have received a crushing defeat. Bland has been cast out by his own district. Bryan, who was perhaps a more

ugly customer than Bland, has been rejected as a candidate for the Senate from Nebraska, and will not be in the next House. Even more significant than these results is the fact that in the only States where the Republicans adopted a worse platform than the Democrats on this question they were defeated. . . .

"The matter of most importance is that the Republicans are now able to dispense with the mining-camps as a political factor. The States of Nevada, Idaho, and Montana are no longer necessary to them. The threats made by their leading politicians that unless they could have free silver they would abandon the party are no longer terrifying. The Republican center of gravity is thrown east of the Missouri River, and this insures a predominance of sound-money views in the next Congress. It is not necessary to cultivate Populism or any kind of financial heresy in order to control the House. Moreover, when Jones and Dubois and their rotten-borough troop find that the Republican Party can do without them, they will not be nearly so fierce as they were. They are not anxious to be left out in the cold. Solitude has no charms for them. They are not going to 'flock all alone by themselves' if they can avoid it.

"No movement for silver or any other bastard currency is to be expected this Winter."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

The Logic of Events Against Silver.—"It [the election] settles the question in favor of the single standard, at least until the nations of the world agree upon a ratio for the free coinage of the two precious metals. . . .

"Our farmers do not want to take pay for their cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, oats, butter, etc., in dollars coined from fifty cents' worth of silver. Our workingmen do not want their wages paid in silver dollars freely coined. Those who are almost hopelessly in debt may desire silver-coinage in order to lighten the burden; but those who depend on the progress of business and the development of industry for prosperity do not want conditions unsettled by opening the mints for the coinage into dollars of silver bullion worth only fifty cents in the markets of the world. This will be unpalatable to many earnest and worthy men, but the logic of events has decided the day against them."—*The News (Rep.), Des Moines.*

Silver Coming to the Front.—"The silver question now comes to the front. . . .

"The Republican Party will neglect this duty at its peril. If it shall hesitate and doubt and consider, there is something like certainty that the Democratic Party will seize the opportunity and raise the standard of bimetallism. Let Republicans observe the condition of popular feeling in the West and the South, and estimate the consequences to them if their party shall be forced to assume the championship of British gold monometallism. The Democrats, absolutely without fixed principles of any kind, will be eager to drop the Free Trade cause which brought them to defeat, and to take up a silver cause which has high promise of victory. The time for Republican decision is the present time. Let the question be presented fairly to the Nation so that the matter may be fairly understood. Let the leaders of the party and the influential newspapers proclaim without fear the truth concerning which they have been shuffling and evasive, and let us have before the year closes a positive and authoritative declaration that the Republican Party stands for the quick remonetization of silver by any safe means that are available."—*The Manufacturer (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

Silver Not Snowed Under for Good.—"It is a poor idea, indeed, that cannot manage to gather some comfort to itself out of such a mass of election returns as were precipitated on the country last week. But we fear we must pronounce as particularly silly the conclusion of *The New York Evening Post*, *The Financial Chronicle*, and other papers that the silver movement was snowed under for good and all. There is not the slightest evidence anywhere to show this, we are sorry to say. Mr. Bland was beaten, to be sure. But so was Mr. Wilson, anti-silver; so was Mr. Springer, anti-silver; and so were Bynum of Indiana, Johnson and Outhwaite of Ohio, and a whole long list of Democrats in other States who voted in the House to repeal the Silver Act. We might with a good deal more reason conclude from this that the people were trying to punish those responsible for the repeal of the Sherman Law.

"Equally inconclusive is the argument built up on the fact that the Ohio Democrats declared for free silver and were utterly

annihilated; while the California Republicans went the same way and were also beaten. This would prove absolutely nothing, even did we fail to take into view the facts that the railroad issue turned the scale in California, and that the Republicans of Ohio declared in favor of a free-silver and customs-union with some other nations. The Republicans of Pennsylvania declared for a \$40 per capita currency—which was worse than any free-silver demand—and scored the biggest victory of all. Does it follow that the country wants that monetary policy adopted? The Kansas Republicans spoke for free silver and were victorious. The Colorado and South Dakota and Michigan Republicans did the same and swept all three States. It would be as reasonable to conclude from this that the whole country was hot for the remonetization of the white metal. Furthermore, throughout the South, where the Democrats saved most of the pieces, the anti-silver policy of the Administration has been most strongly antagonized by the Democracy.

"What the mind of the majority of the people is toward this question of silver still remains to be determined."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

The Republicans Must Restore Silver.—"It is the duty of the Republican Party to anticipate a complete victory in 1896, and to be ready to make prompt and good use of the power that will then be put in its hands. It is time at once to begin in the national forum the shaping of the policy that shall bring salvation to the currency. The financial issue forces itself to the front and cannot be thrust aside. The people expect the Republicans in Congress to settle it. They must not be disappointed. The fact that Grover Cleveland still hangs like a millstone on the neck of reform does not alter the duty of the Republicans. It is for them to give the country thoroughly to understand that Cleveland is the only obstacle to the rehabilitation of silver."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Detroit.

Silver Played a Small Part.—"The silver issue played some small part in the Congressional canvass, and was mentioned now and then by speakers who were expatiating in general on Republicanism or Democracy, but it can hardly be said that the result turned on this point. We presume that the same is true in other States, with this qualification, that the Republican Party has a reputation for its devotion to the principles of sound currency, which must have contributed its share to the swelling tide of Republican popularity."—*The Bee (Ind. Rep.)*, Omaha.

"The recent elections, especially those in the South and the West, were as much a repudiation of the Cleveland currency-policy as of the Cleveland Tariff-policy. The gold-loan caps the climax of the Administration's unpopular policies. Congress will perform a great national service by declaring, in the people's name, that the Administration's financial programme has been vetoed at the polls and will be reversed at the earliest possible moment. . . .

"With Mr. Cleveland on its hands, neither this Congress nor the next will be able to enact a Silver-coinage Law. But the action of Congress in passing it, even though Mr. Cleveland vetoes it, would have an important and valuable influence on the monetary situation. It would be a formal declaration to Europe that the United States was not permanently represented as to its fiscal policy by Mr. Cleveland, and that as soon as it can unload

the present Executive it will revert to the true sound-money basis on which it stood until 1873."—*The Recorder (Rep.)*, New York.

"One would think that any reasonably clear thinker would see that the lesson of the futile bond-issues is that the limited stock of available gold should be given aid in performing its functions as money of ultimate redemption rather than to have other duties added to those it is already incapable to perform. There is not enough gold in the world to do the world's work in the simple fact, and if a great nation like this double the burden already laid upon gold nothing but calamity can result. Silver must be brought to the aid of gold."—*The Times (Dem.)* Chicago.



HUMILIATING UNCLE SAM.
A Result of the Wilson Tariff Bill.
—*The Beacon*, Boston.

JAPAN WANTS NO MEDIATION.

THE offer of the United States Government to mediate between Japan and China has been "declined with thanks" by the former. It is unofficially given out that our Minister at Tokio, Mr. Dun, was courteously told by the Japanese Government that, while the friendly sentiments which prompted Secretary Gresham's offer are deeply appreciated, the success of Japanese arms has been such that China should approach Japan directly on the subject of peace. Japan, however, intimates that she would receive China's proposals through the United States Minister at Tokio, if that course should be more agreeable to China.

Failure of a Blundering Scheme.—"Japan rejects with calm and dignified courtesy the officious offer of mediation from the State Department at Washington. The offer was an impertinence. It was made in the interest of Great Britain, and, in all probability, at British suggestion. . . .

"No good purpose could have been served by the proposed mediation. The only possible result would have been to preserve from destruction a dynasty which stands for all that is odious, reactionary, cruel, and detestable in the government of mankind. The best interests of the Chinese themselves call for a defeat that will mean the liberation of many millions of human beings from the bonds of ignorance, tyranny, and barbarity; and the more conclusive that defeat the more decisive will be China's deliverance. China could have no worse misrule than that whose weakness and corruption are illustrated in the struggle with Japan; and the history of Japan during the present generation has proven her capacity, not only for civilizing her own people, but for establishing civilized institutions wherever the Japanese become predominant. For an American President and Secretary of State to undertake the rescue of China from the Japanese was an offense against international justice. The only country that could have been benefited is England, and England's interest in China is to keep the Chinese degraded by British-Indian opium, and helpless to throw off thralldom to British trade.

"The scheme to use the United States as a tool of England in the East has happily come to nothing except confusion for its promoters, and another has been added to the long list of Cleveland blunders. For the sake of the national honor and the American name, it is to be hoped that this blunder will prove the last; that Messrs. Cleveland and Gresham will cease to act as flunkies to Lord Rosebery, and that the President of the United States will conclude to adopt a foreign policy that will no longer bring shame upon the country and confusion upon himself."—*The Press (Rep.)*, New York.

Did Mr. Gresham Act on China's Request?—"It is not only unnecessary to assume that the State Department acted of its own motion; it is necessary to assume that it acted on a suggestion from some outside source. This source can only have been the Chinese Government, which is perfectly aware that Japan would peremptorily refuse the mediation of any European Power the mediation of which should be proposed by China or satisfactory to China. No European offer of mediation that was not backed by force or a implied threat of force, and that did not assume the character of a intervention, would receive the assent of Japan. . . .

"To Secretary Gresham, therefore, we can imagine the appropriate Mandarin communicating, in strict confidence, that China was weary of the war and would like to have peace; that, in fact, China had had enough. There was a natural delicacy on the part of China in confiding this fact directly to the Japanese Government, since, only a few months ago, the Emperor of China had had occasion, in an imperial proclamation, to describe the Japanese as 'vermin,' and to order his men-of-war to exterminate them. The vermin having overcome the men-of-war, and being in the way to overrun the Chinese Empire, the imperial predicament became one of extreme delicacy, from which the United States might perhaps extricate China.

"As a humane diplomatist, Mr. Gresham could do no less than pass on this appeal to Tokio, keeping any amusement that it may have caused him to himself. As an intelligent Nation, intending to keep the fruits of her victory, Japan could have replied no otherwise than as she has replied. If, in effect, says Japan, China has had enough, it is not sufficient that she shall sound

that confession into the ear of the American Secretary of State. She must say so to the Japanese Foreign Office, though she may, if she chooses, avail herself for that purpose of the services of the American Minister near the Emperor of Japan to convey it to that monarch. In other words, if China wants peace she must sue for peace. This is the ground that Japan might have been expected to take, and is justified in taking."—*The Times (Dem.)*, *New York*.

Japan's Appreciation of the Offer.—"Although Japan has not seen fit to accept at once the offer of mediation, believing that offers of peace should come direct from China in acknowledgment of defeat, yet the reply to the Government of the United States shows the best of feeling, and, indeed, of appreciation of the offer made. Moreover, the Japanese Minister suggests that China's offers may be made through Mr. Dun, the United States Minister to Japan.

"As during the Franco-German war the United States Ministers at Paris and Berlin represented German and French interests respectively, so during this war between China and Japan the United States Ministers at Peking and Tokio have represented Japan and China respectively. They are held in high regard as being wholly disinterested and friends of both parties. As China and Japan are not directly represented in the enemy's country, it is a matter of convenience, and yet of concession also, for Japan to permit China to make offers of peace through the American Ministers. The United States would not have anything to do officially with such negotiations beyond being cognizant of the acts of her Ministers and giving her consent to their service as friends of the belligerents. In the ordinary course of events, if China should accept this suggestion, her proposals would be communicated to Minister Denby, through him direct to Minister Dun, and by the latter to the Japanese Government. While the American Ministers would have no authority to negotiate for terms of peace, they might, by the exercise of diplomatic skill, so shape the proposals and the reception given them as to promote the object aimed at—the cessation of hostilities. It is a great opportunity for doing a service to humanity without injustice to either China or Japan, and one that would not be offered to any other nation. Japan has won a great victory, and should not be robbed of the fruits thereof. The United States will do nothing to check her, but, at the same time,—if both China and Japan desire the mediation of this country,—will endeavor to reach terms of settlement so as to bring about a cessation of hostilities and prevent further casualties."—*The Ledger (Rep.)*, *Philadelphia*.

ADOLPH SUTRO AND HIS CAMPAIGN.

THE interest excited in the recent municipal campaign in the metropolis of the Pacific Coast is second only to that excited by the campaign against Tammany in the metropolis of the Atlantic Coast. The result in San Francisco was the election of Adolph Sutro, of Sutro Tunnel fame, who ran as a People's Party candidate, but who was supported by about twice as many voters as supported the rest of the Populist ticket on the issue mainly of opposition to the Southern Pacific Railroad, and its local policy. The campaign and its results were in many respects the most remarkable ever witnessed in a municipal election in this country, and take on certain picturesque features from the character of the leading figure. An interesting sketch of Sutro and his campaign appears in *The Sun* from its San Francisco correspondent. We quote as follows:

"The campaign of Adolph Sutro, the Comstock Tunnel millionaire, which resulted in his election on Tuesday [November 6] as Mayor of San Francisco, was a clean-cut fight against the great Market Street Railway Company to compel that monopoly to give a single five-cent fare from the ferries on the bay to the Cliff House on the ocean, a distance of seven miles. Primarily, it was a fight in Mr. Sutro's own interest, but soon after it began, it really became a fight of one man, single-handed, against the whole power of the great Southern Pacific Company, which has a controlling interest in the Market Street cable railway system.

"Sutro is one of the most picturesque characters in California. . . . He came to California in the early Fifties, made a fortune in trade, and then went to the Comstock mines in Nevada and

planned his great tunnel. Out of that he cleared up over five millions, which he invested in San Francisco property when values were very low. He owns the whole ocean front of the San Francisco peninsula and over two thousand acres of the suburban lands that lie between the ocean and the improved districts. He owns the famous Cliff House and all the land around it.

"For several years it has been Mr. Sutro's ambition to make the Cliff House the greatest resort on the coast. His own private home, called Sutro Heights, which overlooks the Cliff House, he made a public park, and for nearly five years he has permitted the people free access to it. About five years ago he began work on a great bathing-pavilion, which he expected to make the finest in the world. The building, of iron and glass, is 350 feet long, and it is magnificently arranged. Those who have seen the finest European bathing-places say the world hasn't the equal of these baths. The baths were opened recently, the admission being nominal—one quarter dollar. Fine concerts are given every Sunday afternoon in the big amphitheater, which will seat ten thousand.

"It was Mr. Sutro's plan to have the railroad company extend its tracks to the bath and then charge a single fare to the Beach. For years it has required a transfer and two five-cent fares to reach the Beach. Mr. Sutro agreed last April, if the railroad company would make a single five-cent fare to the Beach, to deed the Heights, the Cliff House, and the greater part of his vast possessions to the city as a free pleasure-ground. The railroad company refused this offer, and insinuated that he was using them to boom his bath and his other projects. This aroused his wrath, and he swore a mighty oath that he would fence in the Cliff House and all the other attractions, and never permit any passengers by the railroad free admission to those places until the railroad company agreed to carry passengers to the Cliff for a nickel.

"The monopoly laughed at his threat, but Sutro the next day had an army of men building high fences around his property, and the next Sunday the traffic on the Cliff House Railroad fell off over 50 per cent. The week after it dropped still lower. The railroad showed no signs of yielding. So Sutro arose in his anger and declared he would build a railroad of his own. After great trouble he secured a franchise out Point Lobos avenue, and he made all arrangements to build an electric railroad which would be extended down to the ferry.

"This was early last June. . . . He didn't dream of office then, but as the fight progressed and property-owners in the suburban districts trooped to his office to subscribe for shares in his new electric railroad, it began to be noised about that Sutro would make a great Mayor. He was the only man, his supporters said, who would teach the Southern Pacific to know its place and obey the laws.

"The suggestion of Sutro for Mayor was received with a whoop, and in a few days a genuine boom was begun. The railroad managers laughed again and said this was the milk in the coconut of the professional philanthropist. They declared he might be nominated by the woolly Populists, but he would be snowed under on election-day. The first part of their prediction came true. The Populists met and adopted a platform, the main planks of which were anti-railroad, and applied not only to the Reilly Funding Bill and excessive freight and passenger rates throughout the State, but mentioned the fight for single fare to the Beach. On this platform Sutro was nominated. He was the only man on their general or municipal ticket who was elected.

"Sutro carried on his campaign in characteristic style. He spoke on every possible occasion, and he pervaded the news-



ADOLPH SUTRO, MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

papers. Columns of interviews with him were printed. He never opened his mouth without saying something good. He was a never-failing source of entertainment to all San Franciscans, who dearly love a fight and relish nothing more than to see the railroad monopoly receive body-blows. Sutro raked up the history of the Southern Pacific Company, which he knows from the inside, as he spent ten years at Washington. He showed in a convincing way that the railroad wanted to get control of the Cliff House and the Ocean Beach, in order that they might have the monopoly of this great resort. . . .

"Perhaps the best idea of what Sutro will do as Mayor may be found in these words of his before election, when his success was uncertain:

"If placed in the Mayor's chair I shall endeavor to be just and fair to all, but the moment the aggressive corporations overstep the bounds of law I shall firmly oppose them, and if corrupt means are used I shall, in my official capacity, endeavor to unearth and bring both the bribers and the bribed to justice. I shall try to bring about an honest, businesslike, and economical administration of the affairs of the city, and, if possible, save enough for a fund to beautify the city, and thus give work to the unemployed."

The results of the election are a study in politics. They are stated as follows by *The Voice*, of New York:

"He [Sutro] received 30,676 votes. Five other candidates, namely, Republican, Democrat, Socialist-Labor, Independent, and Prohibition, altogether polled but 28,649 votes. The Independent candidate was second to Sutro, with 12,548. The People's Party did not come within 10,000 votes of electing any other municipal candidate, the vote running down to 1,601 for Assessor. The non-partisan Democratic candidate for Public Administrator was elected by a larger vote than Mr. Sutro, 31,323. . . . This election will put into office a Populist Mayor, Democratic Auditor, non-partisan Assessor, Democratic Sheriff, Tax Collector, Recorder, Attorney-Counselor, Public Administrator, Superintendent of Streets, and Superintendent of Schools, and a Republican Treasurer, County Clerk, District Attorney, Coroner, and Surveyor."

GOLD GOES TO A PREMIUM.

LAST week purchases of gold were made in New York City at a premium varying from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of one per cent. The transactions do not seem to have been large, but they awakened instant comment. The premium is, by common consent, attributed to the Treasury's forthcoming issue of bonds and to the desire to secure gold for the purchase of these bonds without drawing it out of the Treasury. One of the first effects of the announcement of a new series of bonds was an increase in the withdrawals of gold from the Treasury, by prospective bidders, as was assumed, on the forthcoming bonds. The Administration was represented as resenting this resort to the Treasury instead of to the bank-reserves as a breach of faith on the part of the bankers, and Secretary Carlisle was reported to be keeping record of those drawing on the Government's supply for the purpose of discriminating against them when deciding upon the bids. As a result of these reports or of the public sentiment that manifested itself the increased demands on the Treasury ceased, but gold was sought elsewhere at the slight premium mentioned above. Thus the "parity" to secure which the bonds are issued was to this extent disturbed by the very effort to secure it. Below we append comments of leading journals on this result and on the financial condition which is responsible for it:

The Government Boycotting its Own Notes.—"The small premium paid for gold in Wall Street, in some transactions, said to be an eighth of one per cent., excites remark mainly because it is evidence of Administrative unwisdom. That it is an incident of the bond transaction, and not a result of general distrust regarding the ability or willingness of Government to redeem its notes, is well understood. But it is with reason considered remarkable that the first effect of an issue of bonds intended to prevent a premium on gold should be the payment of a premium for gold with which to buy the bonds. Obviously no such effect could be produced if the Government had not in effect boycotted its own notes, in the words of *The London Times*, and for a special occasion and purpose made gold more valuable in the market

than notes redeemable in gold. This it has done by most foolishly holding up to public censure, and practically threatening to blacklist in the bidding, those who draw gold from the Treasury in order to prepare for a purchase of bonds. . . .

"The sole object of the issue of bonds at this time—the sole legitimate object, at all events—was to fortify the Treasury so that the outstanding notes should everywhere be regarded as good as gold. The strangest of all conceivable measures for reaching that end, it must be admitted, was the attempted exclusion or boycotting of bidders who wished to surrender notes of Government for its bonds. The notes were redeemable in gold on demand. The bonds are not technically payable, principal or interest, in gold, but in coin. It was the most obvious thing in the world that the Treasury, in offering such bonds for sale, could not afford to refuse notes which it was intended to make and keep as good as gold. . . .

"It is the unpleasant fact that gold really commands a slight premium, as it has not at any other time since the resumption of specie payments under Republican laws. Whether it is the beginning of anything serious may depend in a measure on the practical good sense of the Administration, and for that very reason the outlook is somewhat hazy."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Gold Not at a Premium.—"Because one or two bullion-dealers in this city have sold small lots of gold for currency at a trifling advance on its face-value the idiotic assertion is being made that gold is at a premium.

"Of course it is impossible for gold to go to a premium while the Treasury stands ready to pay it out dollar for dollar in exchange for legal-tenders and Sherman notes. If a man wants the metal in a hurry he can of course save the time and trouble involved in getting it from the Treasury by giving his check to a bullion-dealer for the amount he needs.

"The trifling amount exacted in excess of the value of the gold may be regarded as a commission paid to the dealer for his services in making the exertion necessary to replenish his stock from the Treasury or other sources."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

Payment of Custom-Duties in Gold the Remedy.—"As a means of restoring confidence in the public finances, the banks of this and other seaboard cities should return to their former usage of furnishing to importers gold or gold-certificates for the payment of customs-duties. We have suggested two alternative courses in this matter: first, the adoption of a law requiring that a fixed considerable percentage of the duties shall be paid in that metal; and, second, that the banks should voluntarily at once resume their former usage of paying out gold to the importers for the liquidation of duties. It would probably be best that neither alternative should be chosen to the exclusion of the other. But the voluntary one has this important value, that, if adopted at once, it would enable the Treasury to retain in its reserve the full amount of the gold that may be gained from the pending loan, thereby promoting an immediate restoration of confidence in the Treasury finances and in financial affairs at large. That result would, however, be made more certain were Congress, soon after its assembling, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, as needs might require, one, two, or three year obligations, at a low rate of interest, purely to provide against actual or possible deficiencies of revenue; for, in that case, there would be no reason for the Treasury trenching on its stock of gold to meet such emergencies. The enactment of a law making the payment of a portion of the duties in gold compulsory would have the advantage of carrying greater certainty of securing a good portion of the revenues in gold and would make that form of income permanent; which would materially help toward public assurance. But it is by no means certain that Congress, constituted as it is of men of every sort of monetary and factional crookedness, would sanction such a measure; and it is therefore desirable that, first of all, the advantage of voluntary action by the banks should be ensured, leaving legal action to the subsequent discretion of Congress. Even though Congress should do nothing, the Treasury would have all the assurance of receiving its duties in gold that the banks could give, which, until 1892-93, has continually sufficed to meet all Government requirements for that metal."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.)*, New York.

"WHAT Secretary Carlisle does not know about finance would fill a college library."—*The Press*, New York.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM OF MISS WILLARD.

THE National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has held its Twenty-first Annual Convention at Cleveland. The Convention lasted six days, opening on November 17, and closing on November 22. Miss Frances E. Willard's presidential address dealt with the progress of the work of the Association and the



MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD.

problems of the immediate future. A large increase of membership was reported by the Secretary.

In speaking of the "Politics of the Future," Miss Willard advocated a union of all reformers for political action. "The labor reform," she declared, "must be included [in the programme of the W. C. T. U.], since poverty, worthlessness, and a contracted currency are prime causes of the misery which seeks to drown itself in drink." She favored the single-tax solution of the

land problem, compulsory arbitration, the appointment of a Cabinet officer to regulate public amusements, and the nationalization of the means of transportation. One remark in criticism of the newspapers has seemed to provoke from them special criticism, touched perhaps with resentment. It was as follows:

"The nationalization of all means of locomotion and communication is less important than the ownership of the newspapers by the people. As a man readeth in his newspaper so is he, and in these days he reads what it is for the interest of great corporations to have him read. Opinion is manufactured by the newspapers just as scientifically as cloth is woven by the loom. The editorial 'we' should be abolished and every writer stand on his own merits. The strongest thing that reformers could do would be to buy space in the great papers of the country in which to put their ideas before the great humanity that beats its life along the stony streets."

The Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.) says that the suggestion of public ownership of the newspapers is "as ridiculous as any of Governor Waite's wild schemes," and the same opinion is expressed by several other papers. On the question of regulation of amusements, *The New York Sun* (Dem.) says:

"Miss Willard appears to overlook or disdain the impossibility of submitting the recreations of the people to a Government censorship and direction without an extension of the powers of the Government to a degree that would be an intolerable paternalism, and would revive the old tyrannies and absurdities of the narrowest sumptuary and puritanical legislation."

With regard to the union of the reform forces, advocated by Miss Willard, *The Chicago Times* (Dem.) says:

"Her recognition of the Populist movement as a reform agent, accompanied as it was by an inferential endorsement of its policy, was strategic and reflects credit upon Miss Willard's perspicacity, but her hope of capturing the movement and that of labor reform in the Prohibition net will prove but an iridescent dream. The new reform movements tend to go to the root of things—the day of palliation is past."

The Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), *The Baltimore Herald* (Ind.), *The Chicago Inter Ocean* (Rep.), *The New York Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), and several other papers regret Miss Willard's mixing of temperance with politics. *The Baltimore Herald's* comment is as follows:

"The W. C. T. U. has been often the target of ridicule and criticism. It fought its way through opposition and prejudice in the early years, and only won the respect of the community after it had proved its right to be called a charitable as well as a reformatory body. For the most part it has been content to carry on a work of education, without meddling too much with politics on the one hand or the rights of the individual on the other."

The Convention decided to establish a Kindergarten depart-

ment, and the officers of the Association are to consider the question of including vegetarianism as part of their work. The membership of the W. C. T. U., as indicated by the reports, has reached the figure of 400,000, which includes, we presume, the membership in other countries.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"BOSSSES are going for a song nowadays; nobody wants them."—*The Tribune, New York.*

"As Japanese jugglers the President and Secretary Gresham are failures."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

"THE thing for Greater New York to do is to annex Sing Sing and have it handy."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"DRIVING American gold abroad and keeping American beef at home are results of the change in 1892."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

"As bearing on the money question, the Solid South might have been worse broke had it had more silver."—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

"IT is very appropriate that 'The Senator' should follow 'The Man Without a Country' at a Washington theater."—*The World, New York.*

"THE latest returns from Korea show increasing Republican majorities, with the back counties of Manchuria not yet heard from."—*The Hawkeye, Burlington.*

"A DEMOCRAT was discovered in Western Pennsylvania yesterday; it is thought he was making for the nearest dime-museum circuit."—*The Dispatch, Chicago.*

"WHEN Congress assembles in December it will resemble a morgue. It will contain more political corpses than were ever viewed in one Congress."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"THE Republicans have been burying the Democratic Party almost ever since they organized their own party—longer even than the Russians have been in burying their Czar."—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

"CAN'T get a drink, dear, any more at the Pioneer's, so I've resigned," said one New Woman to another in Bond Street. "But the smoke-room is not closed," said the other. "No, but the bar is."—*The Herald, New York.*

"MRS. STRONGMIND—'If women would only stand shoulder to shoulder, they would soon win the suffrage.' Dr. Guffy—'But, madam, that is something they can't do, with the present styles in sleeves!'"—*Harper's Bazar, New York.*

"I UNDERSTAND that the new Recorder in New York is a first-rate lawyer. But does he know anything about political economy?"

"Does he? Well, I should say so. His election cost him only seventy-five cents."—*The Star, Washington.*



THE POLITICAL TRAMP.
(With apologies to John Jacob Astor.)

EVERYBODY in New York and vicinity knows that a dirty tramp stole into the Astor Mansion, and was arrested when asleep in one of the luxurious beds. *The World* artist takes this incident to illustrate the political conditions in New York State, with Mr. Platt in the rôle of the "unwelcome guest."

LETTERS AND ART.

DICKENS IN SEARCH OF CHARACTERS.

IT is not always easy to determine whether Dickens' characters were snapshots of individuals, or whether, as he himself claimed, they stood for types, constructed perhaps to harmonize throughout with isolated incidents which had come to his notice. His localities are generally well defined, but to this rule there is one exception: while his description of the "Old Curiosity Shop" lacks no detail, and while every step of the pilgrimage of little Nell and her companion betrays evidence of reality, Dickens affords us no direct clue to their location. In the November number of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Percy Fitzgerald, a devoted student of Dickens, in an article on Bozland generally, sets out with an attempt to unravel this problem. Having located the "Old Curiosity Shop" immediately behind the National Gallery, he traces the wanderers from their start, on that June morning at daybreak, through Tottenham Court Road and Oxford Street to the outskirts of the city. He reasons as follows:

"By breakfast time—we may suppose about eight or nine o'clock—they were on a hill whence they could see all London lying at their feet, and make out St. Paul's. This was certainly Hampstead or Highgate, for the child said it was 'too near' London for them to delay. They walked on all that day through the open country and slept at a cottage. They traveled till the next day, and toward evening, about five o'clock, halted at a 'cluster of laborers' huts' where they had been treated kindly, and after pursuing the road a short distance obtained 'a lift' in a cart which carried them on nearly five miles to the next place. They were set down, and the driver, pointing to some trees at a very short distance before them, said that the town lay there, and that they had better take the path which led through the churchyard. A pretty picture awaited them here. The church was old and gray, with ivy clinging to the walls and around the porch. The clergyman's horse, 'stumbling with a dull blunt sound among the graves,' was cropping the grass. It was here they met *Codlin* and *Short*, the 'Punch and Judy men.' They found a lodging at the public-house, and next morning found that it was 'a very quiet place, as such a place should be,' save for the cawing of the rooks who had built their nests among the branches of some tall old trees.

"I have always fancied that this was intended for Bushey—Bushey would be about two days' march from London for an old man and a child—that most tranquil and inviting of roadside villages or towns to which Mr. Herkimer has since lent a sort of celebrity. Boz has exactly caught its tone and placid charm."

In this manner, aided by Dickens' descriptions, Mr. Fitzgerald traces the wanderers to Warwick, Coventry, along the canal to Birmingham, and finally to Tong, where all the associations of the closing scene are easily identifiable as painted from the life. Dickens himself told Archdeacon Lloyd that he had been staying at Shrewsbury and had come over to see the place [Tong]. Let us now follow Mr. Fitzgerald in his description of another of Dickens' journeys:

"Some two years before he had made an expedition with the same artist [Cattermole] in search of the notorious schools which he was about to gibbet in his 'Nickleby.' No one has approached Dickens in his system of adapting abuses of this kind to the purposes of fiction. Only a master could contrive to extract the more humorous elements from such unpromising material. . . .

"On his journey down he had an odd rencounter at Grantham with an old lady, 'who had been outside all day on the coach.' It turned out that she was the mistress of a Yorkshire school, and was returning from a holiday stay in London. 'She showed us a long letter she was carrying to one of the boys from his father, containing a severe lecture (enforced and aided by many texts of Scripture) on his refusing to eat boiled meat.' This incident, it will be remembered, is introduced into the story. In the same fashion he develops another. And the treatment is quite legitimate and consistent; the one is the germ of the other, and a person of such a character might have spoken in the one way as well

as in the other. The text of Scripture seemed to the author too ordinary a practice, so he lengthened it by the missionaries and the knife with the corkscrew. . . . They were making for Greta Bridge, which is vividly described. 'A house standing alone in the midst of a dreary moor. It was fearfully cold, and there were no signs of anybody being up in the house.' There, however, they were comfortably entertained, and here he proceeded to 'finish our discoveries.'

"He had gone down provided with some letters of introduction which his friend Milton had prepared—'a pious fraud,' he calls it. He was supposed to be looking for a school wherein to place a widow's child. But his real hunting-ground was at Barnard Castle, four miles distant. At Barnard Castle was the King's Head Inn, which Boz praises in his story. *Newman Noggs* in his letter to *Nicholas* bids him go there and he would find 'good ale.' It was here that the travelers may have stopped. But the school traditionally supposed to be Dotheboys Hall was at Bowes. Dickens could only have staid a couple of days at Bowes and Castle Barnard, but it was afterward insisted in the place that he staid six weeks.

"As to the original of *Squeers* it was assumed that as Dickens selected the old schoolroom at Bowes, so too the schoolmaster at the time of the visit, a man named Shaw, must have stood as the original for *Squeers*. The result was unfortunate, but Dickens was not in the least responsible. *Squeers* is wholly imaginative in person, manners, and diction, and for the purposes of fiction it was necessary that he should be so. It was enough for the author that the notorious system existed of which *Squeers* was a type. . . .

"From the northern journey made in 1838, Dickens gathered scenic material for several episodes in at least two of his stories. When the coach broke down close to Grantham, in 'Nickleby,' he recalled a visit that he paid to York after leaving Castle Barnard, and made a celebrated fine window of the cathedral the subject of an introduced tale. He no doubt found that the one which interested him, and touched his feelings, he could write about with most effect. The *Alice* of the tale who was 'the youngest and fairest of her sisters,' was intended as one more sketch of the lost Mary Hogarth. In the 'History of Pickwick' I have pointed several allusions to this, to him, painful bereavement; indeed all through his early book will be found pictures of young creatures, full of life and beauty, such as *Alice Maylie*, wasting away under sickness and suffering. . . . And that curious, high-strung picture of what *Kit* felt upon the road near Tong was, as I have suggested, likely to have been a picture of his own feelings. It has been pointed out with what art Dickens contrived to associate his own private feelings with localities—investing them with a sort of living original interest. Thus in *David Copperfield's* piteous journey down to Canterbury, Dickens reveals to us his own thoughts and feelings of association with certain places—tenderly wrapped up in lavender as it were, and suggestive of bygone delightful memories. Here is found the true magic of such topography—not in mere accurate description of details."

Drama and the Colleges.—"To-day America wants a drama—a drama all her own; distinctive and thoroughly American. She turns to her colleges. But we shake our head in disapproval. The talent for every other art the world knows comes from the men of the university, but the drama, one of the noblest of the arts, one of the easiest ways to bring the people to a higher literary standard, is not only neglected, but actually discouraged at the very centers of culture—the universities. Literature has heretofore found its highest expression in the drama; but what college is there to-day that promotes this department of the study? Indeed there are few practices that cultivate fine address, memory, literary taste, the bearing of a man, like the study and rendering of the masterpieces of great poets and dramatists. Furthermore there is much that lies hidden in the realm of the drama. If this were freely opened to the young men of this country, it would doubtless develop a taste for something much higher than the opera bouffe. Surely there is much in the way of drama for the colleges of to-day outside the field of an occasional burlesque. We are not all *Dogberrys* and *Vergesses*. Quite likely there is a *Bob Acres* in our midst; yes, or even a *Hamlet* or a *Shylock*, did we but have an opportunity to find him out. To-day there is all honor and fame waiting for the college which shall produce for us a second Henry Irving or an Edwin Booth."—*Maitland Griggs, in The Yale Literary Magazine.*

UGLINESS IN MODERN NOVELS.

LADY MAGNUS, lingering over the treasures of a book-stall, picked up an odd number of *The Quarterly Review*, vol. xlviii., price 2d, and found in it an article under the caption "Modern Novels," devoted to the criticism of "Northanger Abbey" and "Persuasion." Lady Magnus uses the same caption for an article in *Good Words*, and at the same time expresses her cordial agreement with the critic that "a certain proportion of moral instruction must accompany every well-invented narrative." She then further expresses her admiration of a saying or at least a *pensée* of Joubert, that "fiction has no right to exist unless it is more beautiful than reality." Having thus defined her attitude toward the subject in the abstract, she proceeds to give us the benefit of her criticism of the modern novel, as follows:

"There really seems to us a very great deal to be said for it [Joubert's view]. In reality, one cannot shut one's doors on stupid people or on unpleasant ones. A hundred good reasons, of relationship, of good-nature, of simple propinquity and circumstance, forbid it; but in books, and in books designed especially for entertainment, a certain amount of exclusiveness, to our minds, becomes a virtue. If Dante were right for reserving a circle in his Inferno for those who wilfully live in sadness, surely those earn front seats in it who wilfully provide whole volumes full of sadness, pathetic pathological romances of death and disease, holding their readers close to the unnecessary, unrelieved gloom by very force of misapplied talent. 'It is in the interest of those with whom I converse,' says Madame Sévigné in one of her delightful letters, 'that I should read beautiful books,' and surely the morbid types and unlovely aspects of humanity with which we are nowadays so liberally supplied are as little of 'profitable examples' in her sense as in the more limited and disinterested sense of the [*Quarterly*] reviewer. And this the more emphatically where it is not a question of bores, or agnostics, or consumptive patients, but of worse. Here a higher morality seems to bid us to be fastidious, and to resolutely shut our drawing-room doors on moral ugliness.

"An impure book should be more rigidly, and may be more righteously, boycotted than an impure person. A man or a woman, however depraved, has potentialities. He or she may harm us or charm us, but to set against that, there is the possible crossing of the ways, and a chance at the stile of our acting as help to the lame dog. But a book of the sort is final, not uplifting, and not upliftable. 'Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it and pass away,' is a perhaps permissible quotation in deference to the prevailing fashion.

"In a recent number of *Le Temps*, Marshal Prevost discusses this uncomfortable characteristic of modern fiction, and dismisses the subject with a light-hearted epigram: '*Chaque société a les écrivains qu'elle mérite*,' he writes, '*faites-nous des mœurs pudique et nous vous conterons des histoires pudique*.' [Every society has the writers which it deserves. Show us a modest demeanor, and we will tell you chaste stories.]

"Our reviewer, we are sure, would never have admitted this, nor a later philosopher [Lowell] either:

"Old Uncle S., sez he, I guess
It is a fact, sez he,
The surest plan to make a man
Is think him so, J. B."

"It seems hardly fair to shift the blame and reverse the rights of shepherd and flock; and to round on the public with a 'You pay the piper, and you call the time' sort of plea, strikes one as a trifle unworthy of the true artist. Since the days of Grub Street, the days in which our reviewer wrote, the profession has gained greatly in its own and in the public esteem, and a dunce and a churl to boot would be he who grudged it. The new sense of dignity in our men of letters is a good thing; the old sense of responsibility would be a better. It is hardly to be denied that novelists are the preachers, almost the prophets, of this age, our modern seers of vision. 'Where there is no vision,' it is written, 'the people perish,' and where the vision is blurred, is it not as inevitable that the people should be led astray? It is, of course, quite possible that the 'artistic conscience,' which is considerably in advance of the Ten Commandments, has its own amended code, and M. Prevost's views are doubtless in accord with it. Indeed,

we are told that it is all in the interests of truth and of realism, and are desired in such interests to rejoice at having our mere taste offended. But if this indeed is so, then, along with all the other new things, we must learn to read new meanings into some old words. 'Truth,' said Plato, 'is the body of God, and light is His shadow.' 'Truth,' say these modern exponents of it, 'we will whittle down to artistic truth, and the body thereof is realism, and darkness shall be its shadow.'

"If that poor old reviewer could rise again, one can image his sturdy denials, his strenuous, struggling contention that whatever 'realism' may happen to be, the real, as he understands it, can find a basis only in the ideal, and that a 'real' which rests on sad experience worse than crime, can yield results only of a squinting perception of one side of truth, a shadowy side, which is neither true shadow nor true light."

HALL CAINE ON THE ETHICS OF FICTION.

THE author of "The Manxman" recently delivered a lecture at the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, on the subject of "Moral Responsibility in the Novel and the Drama." After a general review of the question of the proper function of the novel, whether it is to amuse or instruct, whether its aim should be ethical or esthetical, he advanced to the axiom that, although the dramatist or novelist may work without conscious ethical purpose, he can never get rid of moral responsibility.

"Your work [said Mr. Caine] is what you are. It cannot help but carry with it the moral atmosphere in which you live. Tell me what manner of man you are, and I'll tell you what the moral effect of your work will be. Strip it of all moralizings, all aphorisms, all texts, all moral platitudes, but don't imagine that you are therefore stripping it of all moral effect. . . . Imagination is a chemical which, let a man pour it on any plate whatsoever, it is sure to develop the features of his own face. . . .

"If you are to be free to find your subjects in any scene of human life, remember that your responsibility as a man is the greater for your liberty as an artist. If you are allowed to get very close to human experience, beware lest you wrong it by want of reticence and sincerity. You are coming nearer than a brother, nearer than a sister. If you are to walk in the inner sanctuaries of the hearts of men and women, for God's sake have a care to walk as with God's eye on you!"

As regards the treatment of passion in fiction, the lecturer argued for considerable freedom, provided the aim and motive were good. He says:

"To the reader who comes upon what are called daring scenes in fiction I would say, 'Look to the aim. Is it good or bad? Are these scenes merely finger-posts on the journey? Then they serve a useful purpose, and if they are not too glaring or too coarse you should not resent them. But are they inns meant for your entertainment, taverns intended to detain you, palaces decked out to catch your eye and empty your pockets, with the certainty that when they have sucked you dry they will turn you out of the road a beggar? Then they ought to be put down by public opinion, and if that fail, by the police magistrate, and their author ought to take his proper place as a prostitute and a pander.'"

The lecturer dwelt very strongly on the view that the author can but reproduce himself in his creations. He continued:

"The novelist pretends to invent a little world of different characters, but he is really only describing one character, and that is his own. . . . Depicting a little colony of characters, all of them so many facets of his own character, he will be responsible for the creatures he creates and sends out into the world. Are they for the most part a group of rascals? Then, depend upon it, he is a good deal of a rascal himself. Are they a group of heroes—real heroes, not mouthing and skipping ghosts? Depend upon it, he is something of a hero. The thought is a terrifying one, I confess, that no handwriting, no photograph, no phonograph ever told a man's character so plainly as the characters the novelist represents tell his own character. But it is an inspiring thought, too. To be a noble writer you should be, first of all, a noble man."

RUBINSTEIN AT HIS BEST.

THE Czar is dead, and the Russian people cry "Long live the Czar": another has filled the vacant throne, and all the affairs of life flow on as usual. But Rubinstein, Russia's great musician, dies, and not only Russia, but the world, mourns his loss as irreparable. His death took place suddenly, November 21, of heart disease, at Peterhof, near St. Petersburg, his age being sixty-five. Fifty years ago, or, to be more exact, during the years 1840-1842, Anton Gregor Rubinstein, the boy-pianist, was exhibited throughout Europe, giving concerts as a "wonder-child." Since then his career has been one uninterrupted triumph, his reputation growing with his years. The following estimate of his playing is from an article written by an able German critic at the time when Rubinstein's powers were at their maturity, and a translation of which is published in *The Times*, New York:

"In Rubinstein everything that manual technique can present is concentrated. There are no difficulties for his fingers; he even invents difficulties never dreamed of in order to conquer them in his playing, and some of his compositions can therefore be played adequately by no one but himself. When Thalberg held his triumphal march it was the elegance and grace of his delivery which entranced the whole world. Under his aristocratic fingers the keys gave forth melodies like song. Now hear Rubinstein sing Chopin or play Rossini's 'Gondolier,' and you seem to hear the magic of the song itself accompanied by the softly tremulous chords of the mandolin. One is led to expect titanic strength from his mighty hands and his massive head: and it is in the massive, the grand, one might say the symphonic, of piano playing that Rubinstein has found his true domain. Beethoven rushes forth from under his fingers like a gigantic torrent, a piano sonata becomes a symphony, a symphony played by him on the piano sounds like an orchestral rendering. The listener fancies he sees a Briareus with a hundred hands, for the forte rises above itself and mounts to an overpowering volume of sound. Yet each phrase is clear and intelligently expressive, and there is an affinity between the great tone-poet and his interpreter, who bodies forth thoughts not dreamed of in the interpretation of others.

"Here Rubinstein is aided by an almost fabulous memory, playing the entire classic repertoire from recollection, and his recitals thus seem like improvisation. Then, when you hear him accompany some song of Schubert or Schumann, you will ask yourself in amazement whether it be the singer or accompanist who sings. It is this unbounded versatility of his genius, furnishing perfection in every requirement, that has made him sole monarch in the realm of the pianoforte."

His career in America is spoken of as follows by *The Times*:

"In 1872 the resolution to come to this country, formed at the age of nineteen, was carried out. Notwithstanding the brilliant success of the tour, Rubinstein in late years was not enthusiastic about it. He felt that for a consideration of 200,000 francs he had delivered himself into the hands of his impresario. 'There art ends,' said he in 1890; 'that is factory-work. I began to despise myself and art. Frequently I had to play twice and

three times in one day.' It may be some consolation to know, however, that he did not regard Americans as lowest in the scale of musical taste. He said in 1890:

"Although the entire power of Germany consists at present, unfortunately, in bayonets and unity, which is highly detrimental to civilization, I must yet say that, in my opinion, the Germans are the most musical nation in the world. It may be calculated, for instance, that among Germans 50 per cent., among the French 16 per cent., and among the English only 2 per cent. are capable of appreciating music. In this respect the English rank even lower than the Americans. The English neither feel nor understand music. A true appreciation of the greatest musical composition is found only in Germany."

"Rubinstein arrived in this city [New York] in September, 1872, and went to the Clarendon Hotel, where he was serenaded on the evening of September 12 by the Philharmonic Society. His first appearance in America took place at Steinway Hall on the evening of September 23. He was assisted by Henry Wieniawski, the violinist; Louise Liebhart, soprano; Louise Ormeni, contralto, and an orchestra conducted by Carl Bergmann. The great pianist played his own A-major concerto, air and variations in D-minor by Handel, an arrangement for piano and orchestra of Beethoven's 'Ruins of Athens' march, Schumann's 'Études Symphoniques,' and three of his own minor compositions. The enthusiasm was great, and he was recalled over twenty times. The news that Rubinstein was as great as his fame quickly spread, and at the second concert, on September 25, the hall was jammed with an excited audience. The pianist played Schumann's 'Carnival' marvelously, Beethoven's concerto in G, Liszt's transcription of Schubert's 'Erlkoenig,' and his own tremendous C-major *étude*. His performance of the last number was stupendous, and the audience simply rose at him. The success of that night followed him wherever he went in America, and his name became established here as a standard of popular measurement for the



ANTON RUBINSTEIN.
(From a photograph by W. & D. Downy, London.)

abilities of pianists. To this day, when a new pianist appears, the question is always asked: 'How does he compare with Rubinstein?'

Learning and Millinery.—The students of the Melbourne University, Victoria, are in the future to appear hooded as follows:

The hoods of the Bachelors of Science are to be of moss-green silk, edged with white fur, and the gowns of Doctors of Science are to be made of moss-green silk, with black velvet collar, and hood of scarlet silk, lined with moss-green silk. This love of finery in "academic dress" prompts an English journal to observe that the effect of such a vital change as this should be to make ladies more eager for degrees than ever. Their choice of a faculty might come to depend on their sense of color. Moss-green, for instance, would not suit all complexions. On men, too, who have also their vanities, such reforms might have a demoralizing effect.

"Whether learning will ever be divorced from millinery," says *The Popular Educator*, commenting upon this, "is a question. The tendency, however, seems to be toward a simplicity that better befits the cultivated mind. In the thirst for titles, prefixed and suffixed, it is refreshing to read at times the plain Henry Ward Beecher or William Cullen Bryant. It is inevitable that there should be lies attached to so many names."

WHAT AMERICAN ART MIGHT BE.

HAVE we really an American art worthy of encouragement? This is a question which is asked by C. Sadakichi Hartmann, editor of *The Art Critic*, of Boston, and answered by him with both a "yes" and a "no" in a recent address before the Boston Art Club. "Can we doubt it," he says, in reply to his own question, "with such names as Charles Sprague Pearce, Walter Gay, McEwen, David Neal, Toby Rosenthal, Melchers, Karl Mahr, Dannat, Bridgman, Weeks, Ridgway Knight, Stewart, Harrison, and above all else Sargent and Whistler?" These, he admits, are "splendid names," but he denies that their bearers are American either in their technique or in their selection of subjects, their technique being brought back with them either from Munich or Paris. He indulges in some sarcastic references to the materialistic tendencies of this country, observing that "in Europe they still consider the pictures of Millet or Böcklin more important for the welfare of the human soul than Singer's sewing-machines or Hammond's typewriters." He then proceeds to plead, as many have done before him, for a genuine American art, and indicates some of the subjects which such artists will find ready for their canvases. As reported in his own journal, he says:

"And these future artists, what will they paint? They will test their talents in new realms. They know that the country contains thousands of scenes ready to yield their beauty to him who has the courage to be original. They will give views of the characteristic scenes and the human activity in our cities, on our rivers and sea-coasts, in our forests and fields. They will explore, for instance, our great lakes: grand, mysterious Lake Superior, beautiful, sea-green Michigan, blue, romantic, wild, solitary Huron, historical Erie, and gray, placid Ontario.

"They will depict the interminable prairies with their pure breath, their loneliness, and their primitive prodigality. . . .

"They will reveal to us the grandeur of the Rocky Mountain scenery. The mining towns at the foot of the mountains; ranches and vineyards on reddish-brown hills, with the mountains in ever-varying groups as background; the gigantic, quaintly shaped formations of rocks broken by river cañons and gorges with motionless lakes; the somber green of the forests of pine, the ragged pinnacles of rock. . . .

"They will represent our majestic rivers, above all else the Mississippi, that mighty sweeping flood, its vague outlines banked with magnolia swamps and primeval forests of cypress trees, revealing at all times a grandeur of Nature created to inspire and furnish an eternal studio for poets and artists.

"Everywhere we find material for pictures, from the downs, sand-drifts, and windmills of Long Island, to the Yellowstone Lake, whose beautiful shore-lines should render painters wild with enthusiasm; from St. Augustine with its Spanish architectural reminiscences to the fantastic rocks of Southern Colorado, which tell the story of the architecture of Nature. . . .

"Are our laborers less picturesque than the French? Why then can we not produce a Raffaëli or Carrière Belleuse?

"Are our longshoremen less characteristic than the pilots and portermen of Concarneau or Etappes?

"So we also will have our Hacquettes and Renoufs. Perhaps we have them already.

"Are our children not equally as interesting as those of Paris? Perhaps more so because less precocious. So we will have a Tryphème and a Geoffroy.

"And are our Western farmers and cowboys less suggestive than the everlasting peasants of Brittany and Normandy? Why then should we not have a Roll, L'Hermitte, or Millet?

"Is not the society life of our modern Athens mature, vital, and comical enough to inspire some exquisite *genre* pictures like those of Vibert, Defregger, Knaus, Vautier? Many a time when strolling through the streets of our great cities, and watching the bustle and activity on our wharves, depots and stores, I wonder that these things have never been painted.

"Only to cite one instance. Look at our factory-girls going to work in the gray calm atmosphere of morning, walking with a brisk step and healthy cheek (quite a contrast to the ladies who invade the streets a few hours later to go shopping), a real type

of American womanhood, by far healthier morally than that of most countries. Why then do not our painters give us such pictures? . . .

"Let the Westerners paint their plains and sierras, let the Southerners paint the tropical vegetation and the passions and chivalry of the South. Let the Philadelphia painters depict Pennsylvania scenery and life. The highways of quaint, picturesque Mauch Chunk and the mines of Pittsburg, with their huge chimneys, black mountains of debris, and long trains of coal-cars, have never furnished a masterpiece of American art as yet. Let the New York artists depict New York scenery and life. It is a gigantic city, which holds its own even when compared with London, Paris, Rome, or St. Petersburg. And let Boston artists depict New England life. . . .

"The everlasting complaint is: There is no atmosphere in America. Pshaw! The true artist creates his own atmosphere wherever he goes; even if he possessed but a bare room with four whitewashed walls, *and were too poor to buy his paint, he could decorate those walls with the flowers of imagination.* He will be enough in himself. Of course there is some difference between Rome and Boston, between Paris and Philadelphia. True enough the Boulevard des Italiens is more suggestive than Tremont Street. A run through the Luxembourg can teach us more than the picture-gallery in Boston, and there is no doubt that our artists can meet more congenial spirits in the Boulevard Montparnasse and in the Blumenstrasse, Munich, than at home.

"But there are other incentives that rise everywhere from the eternal principles of nature. Have we no flowers in America? Are not our women beautiful? And are not the sorrows and joys of human life very much the same o'er the world?

"Nor can they excuse themselves with the complaint that they find no lofty examples here; artistic inspirations may flow quite as easily here on this side of the ocean. . . .

"Let it be remembered that a sublime work is not made in a day. It took Michael Angelo six long years to paint 'the history of man,' and during that time the habit of looking upward had so grown upon him that he could not hold his head straight, and his contemporaries, the greatest painters perhaps the world ever saw, could hardly follow the flights of his fancy. . . .

"When Wagner wrote his grandiose operas, whose legendary heroes demanded a development of voice and histrionic powers hitherto unknown to the singers in Italian Opera, there rose suddenly two or three dozens of the greatest singers that the world ever saw. The same it will be with American art."

"SILENCE! THERE IS TO BE NO REASONING."

THE following sketch by Svetozar Ivan Tonjoroff, in *The Harvard Monthly*, will enable one to conjure up a vivid picture of student life in Russia, and of the vigorous measures of repression deemed essential to the safety of a despotic Government:

"The dictum of official Russia is: *Moltsat ne rassuzhdat!*—Silence, there is to be no reasoning! On all matters political this formula is severely enforced, if need be, with the aid of the knout and the terrors of Siberia. On all subjects under Heaven pertaining strictly to science, the student can speculate as much as he pleases. He is at liberty to question the eternal verities of science; he is free to deny that two and two make four, if he so choose. But the moment he touches on the tabooed subject of Religion—which is the State—or of the theory of government, he is sure to hear the jingling of the gendarmes' spurs, and the peremptory order delivered in tones of thunder: *Moltsat*, 'there is to be no reasoning!'

"Should the ardor of youth then refuse to be cooled, the administrative process is allowed to take its course, and the reckless young thinker suddenly disappears from the field of action. . . .

"Nikolaieff," asks the professor of political science, 'what is the fundamental truth of the theory of civil government?'

"Nikolaieff slowly arises, his nostrils quivering, and his face pale with emotion—a figure with all the devotion of a Savonarola, and all the boldness of a Luther or a John Huss. He answers distinctly, yet with a husky voice: 'That all men are born free and equal; and that all government is vested primarily in the people.'

"The lecturing professor gives a start, then coughs nervously,

and passes on to another topic. The eyes of the entire class turn furtively to the door.

"And not without reason. Before the hour is over, perhaps, a flunky in brass buttons hands the unfortunate youth an envelope with an official seal. The latter excuses himself, then silently passes out of the lecture-room, enters a drozhky waiting for him at the gate, soon to appear before the judicial tribunal—for circulating theories dangerous to the State. As this is an offense of the greatest magnitude, the nature of the verdict may be easily surmised.

"The above is a figure of the ultra-heroic type, and is comparatively rare. The majority of his comrades early develop a surprising amount of caution and finesse. But the police that has repeatedly spirited its victims away from the capitals of Europe is not to be baffled by the mock secretiveness of boys. It chances, perhaps, that half a score of congenial spirits are gathered in a comrade's rooms on a Winter's evening. The samovar is merrily singing on the table, and from amid the clouds of cigarette-smoke that envelop everything, are heard grave comments on questions arising out of the day's lecture on chemistry, geology, mathematics, and what not. The conversation insensibly drifts away until it approaches thin ice, and presto! the forbidden subject is touched upon. Perhaps it is the fumes of the cigarette or the liberal potions of strong tea that have touched the speaker's brains. Be that as it may, the mischief is done. Hardly has the culprit retired to his own room, when he hears a jingling of spurs and a trampling of heavy boots on the stairs. Then he catches a strong whiff of the odor of tanned leather—the odor of official Russia—and the rest of the night is spent in the cool and moist cells of the nearest *outchastok* or police-station. On the whole, the chances are more than ten to one that the careless youth will end his miseries somewhere among the bleak mines of Kara.

"Who played the traitor? Such questions are bootless and are never asked in Russia. . . .

"And when the culprits are brought into court and tried on capital indictments on such trivial offenses, some daring spirit older than the rest gives vent to his indignation, and calls out to the judge in a voice choking with ineffectual anger: 'But, your Excellency, you are violating my most sacred rights as a man!'

"Whereat comes the answer, swift as lightning, and as difficult to be evaded in its import:

"Silence in the court-room. There is to be no reasoning. The Czar has decreed, and God has approved. *Moltshat ne razsuzhdat!*"

Pleasures of the Literary Critic.—"One day I received a letter which stood out even among the many curious communications that the post drifts to my door. It set forth that on a certain day early in the year 1891, in a certain defunct literary newspaper, I, the undersigned, had criticized a fairy-tale book of the genus of 'Alice in Wonderland,' and that I had said of it I doubted 'if children would be taken in by it.' 'Now,' continued the triumphant author, 'if you will read the enclosed extract' (and at this point I became aware of a scrap of paper, torn from some unnamed provincial print), 'you will see that Miss Dorothy Drew, the much-talked-of granddaughter of Mr. Gladstone, has expressed herself as delighted with the book.' 'Probably,' he went on, with a delicious touch, 'the child inherits some of her grandfather's genius. Please read the extract and return it to me.' 'Good heavens!' I groaned: 'does this man, himself an author, imagine that I have borne in mind my criticism of him for more than three long years, and that in the midst of my multifarious business I am to reopen the subject with him? And is my word of so much weight that, even when printed in a dead-and-gone journal, this man has carried it about in his bosom and brooded over it through all the changes and chances of the years? And do they who glibly call for signed criticisms ever dimly dream of the direful perspectives thereby opened up?' Nevertheless, the man has written pretty poems in his time; and knowing from my classics that the poet is of an irritable breed, I obeyed his instructions implicitly. I read the extract (from which I gathered that he had presented the 'infant phenomenon' with the book that took her in) and I sent it back to the proud possessor. I even exceeded my instructions, and prepaid the postage. Alas! I only brought down upon my head a bitterer scorn and more reverberate thunders. 'Sir,' wrote the bard with irate italics, 'your returning the extract I sent you *in re* my fairy tale and Miss Dorothy Drew *without a word of comment* is enough for

me. I would not *care* to say what I think of you *after that*. Silence on my part is wisest there. But I *will* say that your forecast of my tale has been completely falsified by events, though you are not candid enough to acknowledge it. I thought at the time that your review was an inane one, and now my opinion is justified."—*I. Zangwill, in The Pall Mall Magazine.*

Reading Palimpsest Manuscripts.—An ingenious method of deciphering palimpsest manuscripts has been exhibited before the Berlin Physical Society, and is described in *The Pall Mall Gazette*. The older writing had been washed to a faint yellow, while the newer one was black; so a photograph was first taken through a yellow glass, the negative showing the older writing very faintly; then an ordinary bromide photograph was taken for the purpose of making from it a diapositive on glass. This transparency was then placed over the first negative, so that the two images coincided. The background of the photograph being dark in one case and light in the other, while the newer manuscript was just the reverse, resulted in the latter being invisible. The older manuscript, however, was dark in both cases, so that it appeared to stand out. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the two photographs to coincide, but the result eventually was successful.

NOTES.

A MAN whose works are known over all the world, Dr. Hoffman, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, has just died. His "Strupwelpeter," or "Untidy Peter," which has been translated into every tongue, is one of the best and most profitable books for children ever conceived. Hoffman himself was one of those fortunate men who view everything from a rosy aspect, and to the last he was fond of a joke, although he lived into his eighty seventh year.

A GREAT many things go to show the incompetence and superficiality of those anæmic young men in London who try to give a Gallic twist to themselves, says *The New York Tribune*, but the latest revelation of all is perhaps the best. Every one knows how Mr. Oscar Wilde rose up in scorn and wrote a play in "French." The language of Shakespeare wouldn't do for his "Salome." But it is said, and said with authority, that "Salome," as it came from its author's pen, was unworthy of a board school pupil, and only proved fit for publication when an obliging friend in Paris had shorn it of its errors of grammar, spelling, and style!

A LIFE-SIZE bronze statue of the great Danish sculptor, Thorwaldsen, the gift of the Danish residents in New York and vicinity, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in Central Park, this city, on Sunday, November 18.

IBSEN has finished his new work—a three-act drama which he has mentioned as having few persons but much "devilry" in it. It is to be brought out in Norwegian and German just before Christmas.

UNDER the dust accumulated in years on the woodwork of a corridor in the palace of Versailles, M. Pierre de Nolhac has had the good fortune to discover paintings of great beauty, executed in the time of Marie Antoinette. They are on a cream-tinted background, baskets of flowers, landscapes, and rustic scenes, framed in blue borders, Louis XV. in style. Around the panels are garlands ascribed to the Dauphine's Austrian taste. Louis Philippe, who liked only white and gilt decorations, was the bourgeois King who caused these works to be covered with whitewash, and yet the Romanticists thought they had, in 1848, exhausted all subjects of complaint against him.

THE collections of the Brussels Museum of ancient art-works has been enriched by the acquisition of one of the sketches made by Rubens for his paintings of the ceiling of Whitehall, in London. The sketch is slightly different from the panel, which is a tribute to the Government of King James. About the Whitehall paintings Rubens wrote to the French book-lover, Peiresc: "As I hold courts in horror, I have sent my work to England by messenger. My friends say that his Majesty is well pleased. Yet I have not been paid. This would surprise me if I were a novice at business."

IN a new book on Ruskin's "Influence upon Modern Thought and Life," its author calls attention to several interesting points. He claims that Ruskin "has endowed man with a new habit of mind and laid the foundations for a new class of observations midway between science and art and interlapping both. Ruskin has given us a new intellectual discipline."

ONE of Professor Petrie's recent archeological discoveries was a papyrus of the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, containing seventy columns of writing. It contains a "wonderful account of the customs, regulations, and laws, relating to the revenue of the Egyptians." This papyrus is being edited by Professor Mahaffy and Mr. Grenfell.

HERBERT SPENCER has just issued a little pamphlet called "Weissmannism Once More," which is devoted to smashing Benjamin Kidd's popular "Social Evolution." Mr. Spencer does not pay much attention to Mr. Kidd himself, merely pointing out that, as his book is based mostly on Weissmann, it may be mischievous, from the fact that Weissmann is all wrong. What follows is the philosopher's familiar defense of hereditv, reiterated in brisk and telling language, which gives it the charm of novelty. —*The Times, New York.*

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

PROTECTION OF TIMBER AGAINST THE TEREDO.

THE *Teredo navalis* is a little creature, but it is well known at "Lloyds," and to all those who go down to the sea in wooden ships. It bores its way into ships' bottoms and thus secures itself a habitation. If this were all, its history might never have been written; but it multiplies its kind rapidly, and in a few years the family borings, which extend through the timber in all directions, render the ship utterly unseaworthy. The teredo is a marine, vermiform bivalve, and the following account of it and of the successful measures adopted in this country to resist its ravages in respect of the piles used for the support of the stockades and bridges of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, is from a paper communicated by Daniel Bellet to *La Nature*, Paris, September:

"This vermiform mollusk is furnished in front with two semi-lunar cells, surrounding the fleshy foot of the creature, while the hinder portion extends itself in two tactile tubes, pitted and furnished with vibratory hairs which are the two siphons: below these siphons there is a small calcareous appendage, the palate. Fig. 1 shows the position of the teredo in unprotected wood, and gives an idea of the ravages produced by them.

"In June and July, the larvæ issuing from the eggs, and floating in the water, attach themselves as whitish corpuscles to timber, into which they introduce themselves by almost imperceptible borings. It is not that they use the timber as food, for they live on diatoms and infusoria; they bore into the timber simply to provide themselves with a habitation. The teredo bores a canal about a centimeter [two-fifths of an inch] in diameter, employing its shells with force as a boring tool. In advancing he surrounds himself with a calcareous tube which lines the gallery. The teredo always follows one fiber of wood, going around obstacles to recover his former direction. The creatures multiply with

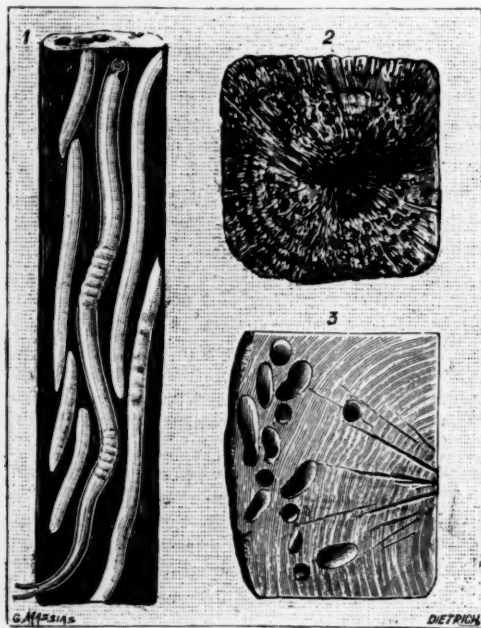


FIG. 1.—THE TEREDOS IN TIMBER.

astounding rapidity, and the perforated timbers are channeled with so many canals that they break at the least shock, although their faces are intact.

"Many measures have been adopted, to defend timber against their attacks: painting and superficial impregnations are of no use whatever. The salts of copper and creosote will retard their action, but will not permanently avert it. In his excellent treatise on maritime construction, M. Laroche refers to coatings of cement as invariably unsuccessful, but some experiments in

the United States, which appear to invalidate these conclusions, deserve the fullest notice. Details of these experiments will be found in a report to the Society of American Engineers, by Mr. Montfort, who so satisfactorily conducted them.

"The Louisville and Nashville Railway has in its construction a great number of stockades and iron bridges resting on wooden piles, crossing estuaries. Young pine was employed, but in 1871, on turning over a stockade which had been down only ten months, it was found that all the piles were pitted by the teredos

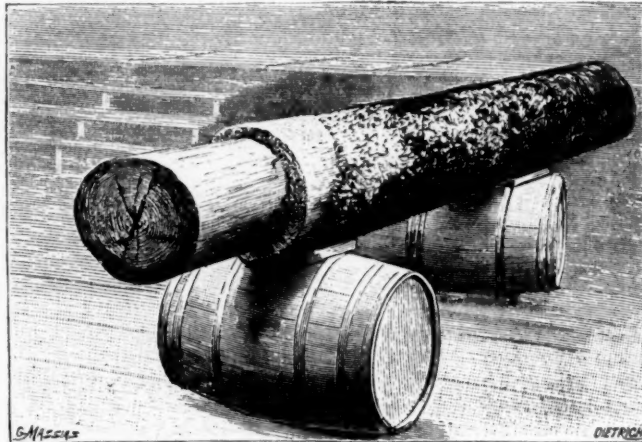


FIG. 2.—A PILE PROTECTED FROM TEREDOS BY A COATING OF CEMENT.

to the water's level. In 1872 it was decided to sheath with copper the piles exposed to the action of salt water, but this proved insufficient. In 1876 an outlay of \$60,000 was incurred for reconstruction with creosoted wood; but, as already said, this served only to retard the ravages a little.

"It was then resolved to encase the beams and piles in a coat of cement or mortar from the bottom to the water's surface, and the following simple method was adopted: each pile was enclosed in a cylindrical case divided into sections, each section being composed of two semi-cylinders, easily fitted and fastened together. Beginning at the bottom, each section was fitted to the pile in turn, the sections being submerged successively, one on top of the other, and the pile driven more or less into the bottom. Further, to render the foundation of this tubage perfectly stable, a diver was sent down to put a layer of clay below and in the interior of the first section before the other sections were laid. If the depth of the water does not exceed four meters, the water in the cylinder between the pile and the tubing is exhausted, and the space immediately filled with the mortar.

"This treatment has been adopted in the case of 4,107 piles without disturbing the structures which they support, and these piles had already been slightly attacked, but the imprisoned teredos died, the cement having forced its way into their channels. It is now seven years since this was done, and nothing more has been required than a few slight repairs of superficial cracks in the plaster. Finally one of the piles was taken up, and a section of the plaster having been carefully removed, as shown in Fig. 2, there was not a trace of a living teredo.

"The method is really excellent, and it is of first-class importance that it should be made known. We may add that the cement employed consisted of one part of Portland cement, two parts of sand, and three parts of gravel, rendered very fluid to admit of its flowing easily into the tube."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Curious Property of the Calcium Light.—It has long been known that the brilliancy of the calcium light is greatest at the moment when the cylinder is brought under the action of the oxyhydrogen flame, and thereafter lessens rapidly. It now appears from the researches of Nichols and Crehore, described in *The Physical Review*, November-December, that this phenomenon is akin to that of phosphorescence or luminescence. "In other words," say the writers, "its radiation when freshly ignited is one corresponding to a temperature very much higher than that to which it is actually subjected. . . . This property, which appears to be common to the many metallic oxids, affords a very interesting problem to the student of radiant energy."

THE RELATION BETWEEN THE COLOR OF EYES AND HAIR.

THE poet sings of his mistress' raven hair and jet-black eyes, or he praises her golden locks and eyes of lustrous blue. The cold-hearted statistician first finds out in what proportion of cases black hair and eyes go together, and then sits down to explain the facts by connecting them with nationality or race-stock.

In *Die Natur*, Halle, October 21, Dr. E. Rothe describes some recent investigations into this subject in an article of which we append a translation.

"It is not only believed in general, but has been repeatedly established in individual cases, that a determinate relationship exists between the color of the eyes and that of the hair; but, for the most part, accurate investigation and statistical information have been wanting. Fritz Rothe has lately undertaken, therefore, to make some preliminary observations, to prepare the way for future investigators. To this end he has brought together for comparison the ages, the nationalities, and the color of eyes, hair, eyebrows, etc., of one thousand women. . . . The course of the investigation brings out a series of interesting general facts, and throws a noteworthy light on a hitherto somewhat obscure side of ethnography and anthropology.

"A peculiar difficulty presents itself at the outset—the estimation of the transition colors between black and brown, brown and dark-blond, dark-blond and light-blond, making us realize the want of an appropriate scale of colors for such an investigation. It is easy enough to identify the end-colors, but very difficult properly to recognize and record the mixed colors and transition-tints.

"On further advance into the subject it becomes evident that we must confine ourselves to definite colors and not undertake too extended a subdivision. Rothe, following the example of Von Bartel, describes the colors of hair as black, brown, dark or light blond, gray-blond, and red, which last he divides into brownish-red, fiery-red, and blond-red.

"As regards the nationality of the women under investigation—a circumstance which in color-investigations of this kind has always been regarded as of great weight—there were 977 Germans and only 23 of other races,—17 Hebrews, 5 Polanders, and one Hollander. The German women were from all parts of North Germany.

"The proportionate numbers of different ages, of course, has an important influence on the colors of the hair; a group of younger women or a number of gray-haired ones would furnish very different results, while, on the contrary, the color of the eyes, after the days of early childhood, undergoes a total change only in solitary instances. . . . The results of the investigation, so far as they interest the ordinary reader, were as follows. For the student or the physician, a wider series of facts and deductions, useful and interesting in the highest degree, might be set forth.

"The North German women observed had, in almost half of the cases blue eyes, in about one-fourth the cases brown and gray eyes; much more seldom was a greenish tinge found, and rarest of all were the black eyes. The Hebrew women, so far as observed, were chiefly brown-eyed; blue- or green-eyed Jewesses are much rarer.

"The North German women are mostly blond-haired. The blond-haired ones considerably surpass in number the blue-eyed. Brown hair occurs next in order, and red and black hair is seldom found. The Jewesses were chiefly brown-haired, more seldom blond-haired, while only in rare cases was black hair found in the list. Among the women in question dark eyes generally occurred with dark hair and light eyes with light hair. A noteworthy exception was that furnished by the brown eyed ones, more than half of whom were blond-haired. While, however, the color of eyes and hair usually corresponded, there were a striking number of light-eyed women with black hair.

"The eyebrows were overwhelmingly blond; far more than half the cases must be classed with this type, and, indeed, the shade was usually dark-blond. . . . In the case of dark hair the eyebrows were similar in color to the hair of the head in more instances than any other of the hairs on the body, but in the case of lighter hair they differ more from the hair of the head, showing

darker colors. With red-haired women they differ still more from the hair of the head, being of lighter color. . . .

"About three-fourths of all the women that were observed have light eyes. Not more than a fourth of the German women were dark-eyed, but the dark-eyed Jewesses were largely in the majority. . . .

"Gray hair showed itself in different degrees. In the cases of 128 North German women Rothe was able to establish that the hair begins to grow gray most abundantly and earliest on the head. . . . The eyebrows were thus affected latest and most seldom. In the cases of these 128 women, gray hairs appeared at the following ages: in one, at 28 years; in 5, at 30 to 34; in 16, at 35 to 39; in 37, at 40 to 49; in 43, at 50 to 59; in 19, at 60 to 69; in 5, at 70 to 79; and in 2, at 80 to 85.

TELEPHONES IN WAR.

MODERN warfare is above all things scientific. It calls to its aid nearly all of the great improvements and discoveries in physics, metallurgy, chemistry, and mechanics, not to mention sanitation, surgery, etc. It has long been recognized that means of communication are the nerves of war, without which its muscles and sinews become powerless to deliver a blow. The telegraph was quickly pressed into this service, and now the telephone is being used in like manner, as we learn from the last annual report of General Greely, the chief signal officer, to the Secretary of War. Says General Greely:

"All late wars, and especially the one now waging between Japan and China, indicate that electrical connections are indispensable to the success of any army operating on a base apart from the general telegraphic system. Appreciating this fact, the work of the signal corps for the past few years has been given to experimental work in the equipment of its flying telegraph lines, so that it may be ready for any possible emergency, and the system is so arranged that it looks to performing temporary or telephonic service, whether between headquarters of a regiment and separate companies, or an army and its different divisions, and whether such operations pertain to garrison, camp, or actual conflict."

We learn from the report that with a bimetallic wire lying on wet grass without insulation, telephonic communication may be conducted between points half a mile apart, as has been shown by the experiments just mentioned. General Greely also points out that the possibility of telephonic communication between balloons and the ground increases in an enormous ratio the value of these already important adjuncts to modern warfare. He says:

"The experiences of the past year prove that the utility of the captive balloon is not confined to the open country, but on occasions it may be of supreme importance in connection with operations in the great cities. The great modern city, with its solid blocks of compact buildings extending for many miles, represents unusual facilities for speedy and undisturbed change of base on the part of bodies of lawless and riotous men engaged in committing depredations and in destroying property. The extreme difficulty of overcoming riotous bodies within the limits of a large city was strikingly exemplified in Paris by the Commune insurrection, where for weeks an inferior body of ill-disciplined and poorly-equipped men successfully resisted the most determined efforts of a superior force of regulars. Within the past year the troops of our own army, called upon to assist the civil authorities, found themselves marching miles of distance to repress riotous proceedings, while the body of men sought for had accomplished its end and was already moving undisturbed and unobserved to another objective point. Under such conditions the operation of a captive balloon, provided with electric and telephonic connection with the commanding general, offers an unequalled means of observing and instantly reporting the movements of the hostile rioters, who would thus be under the surveillance of the commanding general, enabling him to act with promptness and effect."

It is reported that a company has been organized in New York to transport coal from the mouth of the mine to the place of consumption, by reducing it to powder, mixing it with water, and pumping it through a pipe-line.

A GALLO-ROMAN WATCH.

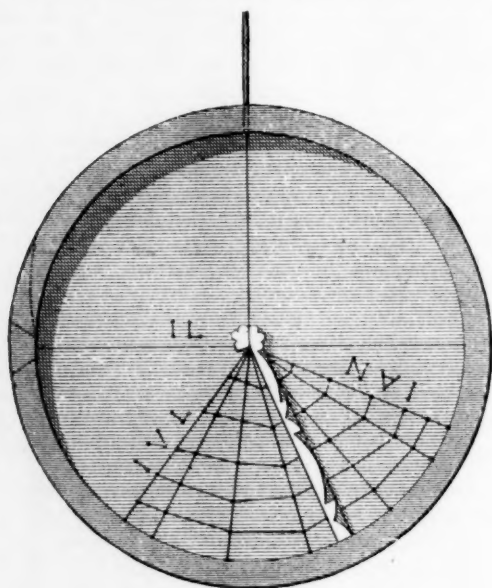
THE portable timepiece is by no means a luxury of modern civilization. The ancients, even if they did not possess watches equal to our modern chronometers, keeping time to the fraction of a second, at least had devices that served them quite as well as the average modern timepiece answers the needs of the ordinary business man. Witness the following description, by Colonel Hennebert, of a recent archeological discovery, which we translate from *La Nature*, Paris, September 8:

"It is well known that for the measurement of time the ancients made use of hour-glasses, clepsydras, and sun-dials, all having in common the inconvenient feature of not being portable. It has long been a subject for wonder what horological devices the ancients used when they were far from home. A recent and very interesting discovery makes it possible for us to answer this question.

"On the territory of Ruhling, commune of Cocheren, four kilometers from Forbach, is Mount Hieraple, which, at the time of the Roman rule, was covered with buildings whose ruins still bear witness to their importance. Tradition says that this was at one time the site of a *castrum stativum* [military post] commanding the road from Metz to Sarrebourg.

"Since the middle of the Eighteenth Century this remarkable spot has been dug over many times, and quantities of precious antiquities have been exhumed there, among them a curious monument dedicated to the honor of the river Tiber in the year 20 B.C.

"In 1890, M. Emile Huber, of Sarreguemines, once more undertook excavations on one of the slopes of Mount Hieraple, and



GALLO-ROMAN WATCH, SLIGHTLY ENLARGED.

his investigations have been singularly fruitful. M. Maxe Werly has had charge of the preparation of a catalogue of the articles discovered—glasses, pottery, money, statuettes, and utensils of stone, marble, iron, and bronze.

"Among the bronzes is found a little instrument of which Colonel de La Noë has determined the use. This little bronze is none other than a solar pocket time-piece. It consists of a disk 0.044 meter [about one and three-quarter inches] in diameter, enclosed in a cylindrical case or tube which forms on either side a raised rim, about 0.005 meter [one-quarter inch] high. A little hole bored radially in this rim served for the attachment of a chain, cord, or thread, which permitted the instrument to hang with its faces vertical. At the left extremity of the horizontal diameter is a conical orifice traversing this same rim.

"A bronze pointer turns with friction [that is, not loosely, so as to swing, but so that it will stay wherever it is placed] about the center of the disk. The left side of its pointer, which side passes accurately through the center of rotation, is perpendicular to the plane of the surface of the disk. On the lower half of the surface the maker has placed several straight lines. Some of these are radii of the disk, the others unite transversely

by pairs, points of division marked on the radii. The former lines correspond to days; the latter to hours. The sheaf of day-lines takes up only a part of the lower half of the disk, the outer lines bounding a sector of about $14^{\circ} 30'$, which the others divide into six smaller sectors, each having its equal counterpart situated symmetrically on the opposite side of the central radius. Along the bounding line at the right of the sector are engraved the letters IAN, signifying *January*; along the left line the letters IVL (*July*). The intermediate lines correspond respectively, beginning at the right, the second to the months of February and December, the third to March and November, the fourth to April and October, the fifth to May and September, the sixth to June and August.

"Traced transversely to the radii or day-lines, the hour-lines divide each of these into six unequal parts, corresponding each to a twelfth of the time between sunrise and sunset. The first interval, counting from the center, corresponds to the first and the twelfth hours (Roman style), the following to the second and the eleventh, and so on to the sixth, which corresponds to the sixth and the seventh hours. Above the horizontal diameter drawn on the disk may be seen the letters IL, that is, in Roman numerals, the number 49, expressing the latitude of the place for which the apparatus was made. The latitude of Mount Hieraple is just 49° , within about $10'$.

"Such, apart from some details purposely omitted, is the description of the Gallo-Roman solar watch. To tell the time by it, the observer begins by placing the needle on the day-line corresponding to the day of observation. For the first day of the month this can be done with accuracy, but for any intermediate day the place must be estimated as well as possible. This done, the observer holds the watch vertically so as to have the Sun at his left and places the disk so that its plane passes through the Sun. In this position the solar rays that pass through the conical orifice form a little circle of light on the left-hand surface of the pointer, which is, as has been said, perpendicular to the plane of the disk. The position of this circle, with reference to the adjacent hour-lines, gives the hour sought, with sufficient accuracy for the needs of ordinary life."

INSECTS AS CONVEYORS OF INFECTION.

NOTHING is more characteristic of the modern spirit in the investigation of disease than the way in which the course of infection is being traced and localized. An epidemic that seemed to our ancestors to appear as if by miracle is now shown to have moved from an infected locality by determinate routes and in a natural way. It has lately become recognized that living insects may sometimes play the part of carriers of disease. *Modern Medicine*, October, speaks of a particular class of these pests as follows:

"French sanitarians are just now considerably agitated over the question of bedbugs. Dr. Felix Brémond argued before the Commission of Hygiene that the bedbug is a nuisance and a cause of disease, and so thoroughly convinced the Commission of the correctness of his ideas that the extermination of the bedbug in infested lodging-houses was ordered forthwith. But the lodging-house keepers had become so much attached to the society of this cheerful pet that they entered a vigorous protest to the demands of the Commission, and contested the decision in the courts, and with the result that the Municipal Council and the State Council reversed the decision of the Commission of Hygiene, and thus the bugs were delivered from the imminent peril which threatened them, and the tenants of cheap lodging-houses in Paris still furnish food for these hungry phlebotomists.

"Drs. Brémond and De Wevere have made a careful study of the relation of bedbugs to health, and have shown that this loathsome insect is a menace to health, not only by reason of the loss of sleep and of blood directly attributable to its ravages, but also through its becoming the means of transmitting the microbes of tuberculosis. One case is cited in which such a communication of disease took place: A young man died of tuberculosis. Shortly afterward, his brother, who occupied his bed, became infected with general tuberculosis. The physician in attendance noticed that he bore marks of many attacks by bedbugs, and, being led to suspect this source of infection, examined the bugs, and found

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that a large portion of them carried tubercular bacilli in their alimentary canals. Rabbits bitten by the same bugs contracted the disease and quickly died of it. An infusion made from the bugs by crushing them was also found to contain the microbes, and when injected into small animals quickly gave rise to the disease.

"This is a question which ought to receive the attention of the sanitary authorities in our great cities. It has long been known that flies may communicate cholera, charbon, and other infections, as erysipelas and possibly yellow fever. It has also long been known that earth-worms are a means of dispensing charbon infections. Mosquitoes convey certain animal parasites, as filaria, possibly also the parasites of malaria. It is possible that many insects may be engaged in this mischievous activity. This is a matter to which sanitarians may well give consideration."

RECENT SCIENCE.

New Coloring Matter from Ruthenium.—Professor Joly, of the Paris École Normale, says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, November 10, claims that the metal ruthenium, of all known elements, is that which presents the most original properties. He recently submitted to the Académie des Sciences several samples of a red coloring matter, resulting from an association not yet definitely determined (oxychlorid of ammoniacal ruthenium) giving a tinctorial power equivalent to that of the richest dye materials obtained from coal-tar, to that of fuchsin, for instance. A five-millionth part of the substance suffices to color water. It dyes silk directly, and the color thus procured is stable. The chemical reactions of this new coloring-matter are equally interesting. Acids transform it into yellow, and alkalis bring it back to red.

Floating Machine-Shops.—The modern steamship, says *The Age of Steel*, November 10, is a huge and complicated machine, in which, as a rule, the tools and facilities for repairs are generally overlooked. Breakdowns at sea may be more or less serious, but, as a rule, they involve considerable expense, if only in towage or loss of time. In all these cases engineers and machinists have been embarrassed in making repairs by the want of tools adapted to that kind of work. It is proposed, and in a timely and wise way, that there should be a complete tool equipment for every ocean steamship. This would include a portable drill, a forge, a lathe, and a complete set of hand-tools. In any case of ordinary breakage, the trouble could be remedied promptly. The tool-chests of the sea, in these days of merchant marine, would, if equipped as they ought to be, furnish a wide market for the industries concerned in their furnishing.

Bacterial Diseases in Gardens.—The past season, according to the November number of *Meehan's Monthly*, a gardening periodical, has been particularly favorable to the existence and spread of the lower forms of fungus parasites, and also for these still lower forms which now go under the general name of bacterial diseases. Under this latter expression, we are now to class a twig blight in the apple and quince. In fire-blight in the pear and some of its allies, and we believe in similar cases connected with other fruit trees, the peculiar organism effects an entrance into a portion of the tissue and then sends its influence in the form of a ferment throughout the whole structure above the point attacked. As before noted, this season seems to have been particularly favorable to these troubles. There seems to be no effectual method of preventing them. It is fortunate, however, that very nice combinations of conditions are requisite before they can develop much strength. They do not, as a rule, injure trees permanently, except in so far as the parts destroyed are concerned, and it is only in exceptional seasons like the present, that they are destructive. It is fortunate that Nature seems to protect us here where we are unable to take care of ourselves.

Some Curious Echoes.—One of the most remarkable echoes in the whole world, says *La Nature*, Paris, November 3, because it is at once artificial and natural, is that which the suspension bridge over the Menai Straits produces. If one of the piers be struck with a hammer, for example, the sound is not only re-echoed from the opposite pier, five hundred feet distant, but also from each of the metallic supports of the roadway, and from the water itself, so that every stroke is multiplied into a succession of strokes, following at the rate of about five a second. The effect

is that of a kind of metallic trill, sonorous and strident. The chateau of Simonetta, near Milan, has a curious echo, which repeats the report of a firearm about sixteen times, even when the atmosphere is foggy and consequently unfavorable. In Sussex, not far from Shipley church, is an echo that repeats distinctly phrases of eighteen or twenty syllables. In the Pantheon at Paris is an echo that causes the noise of a cane falling to the ground to be reproduced as the report of a gun.

Electrical Heating.—The advantages of electricity for heating are being recognized. According to *Electricity*, November 14, a manufacturer in the South of France proposes to employ water-power for heating his factory, thus saving 30,000 francs per annum in fuel. In South America an electric drying-machine, in which air is forced through a chamber of heated plates and comes out as a hot blast, is to serve in drying wheat, the current to be generated by waste water-power. Other plans proposed are electric heat for use with ammunition caps, and electric soldering-irons to be employed in a gunpowder factory where the irons must not get hotter than 450° F. Probably the most curious application now being arranged is one to prevent the freezing of a clock. A large town-clock in an exposed place often gets clogged with snow and ice in winter, and this is to be remedied by placing an electric hot-plate on the top or side of the clock.

A Moving Mountain.—It has been known for many years that an enormous mass of rock on the Cascades of the Columbia River, in Oregon, large enough to be dignified with the name of mountain, is slowly changing position. We translate the following description of the phenomenon from *Cosmos*, Paris, October 6: "It consists of a ridge of brown basalt with three summits, ten to twelve kilometers long and rising about six hundred meters above the level of the river. The idea that this mass is in movement is certainly the last that would occur to the traveler passing it, and nevertheless nothing is more certain; the whole mass is being displaced slowly, but without pause, descending toward the river and showing an intention of damming it some day or other, and so of forming a great lake extending from the Cascades to the Dalles. In this movement of translation and descent it has already submerged part of the forests that line its base; the engineers of the railway that skirts the mass have proved that the line is continually pushed toward the river and that in several years it has been moved two and one-half to three meters. Geologists attribute the phenomenon to the fact that the basalt that forms the nucleus of the mass rests on soft strata through which water constantly percolates, thus sapping the mountain under its base. They think, also, that these strata, even without the aid of water, would probably give way little by little, beneath the mass with which they are loaded."

SCIENCE NOTES.

HENRI MOISSAN, the well-known French chemist, states that aluminum can be saturated with nitrogen by passing a current of the latter through a bath of the molten aluminum, and that such saturation has considerable effect upon the physical properties of the commercial metal, reducing the elastic limit and the breaking stress. The presence of more carbon than is ordinarily found in the commercial metal also reduces the tensile strength and elongation.

ONE of the latest applications of electricity to industrial processes is a new method for coloring leather by electrical action. The hide is stretched upon a metallic table and covered, except at the edges, with the coloring liquid. A difference of potential is established between the liquid and the metallic table, and the resulting current opens the pores of the skin and enables the coloring to penetrate deeply into its tissue.

IT is stated that Thomas A. Edison has already expended nearly \$1,000,000 in his experiments to find a commercial method of reducing low-grade ores by electricity. Should he finally succeed, he says it will be his greatest electrical invention.

A GERMAN chemist has discovered a mixture which possesses the peculiar property of solidifying when heated and liquefying again on cooling. The mixture consists of equal parts of phenol, camphor, and saponin, with a small quantity of turpentine. It is said that saccharate of lime in concentrated solutions also possesses this peculiar property. This mixture has been termed cryostase.

AN officer of the Japanese Navy has written a letter to a friend in this country, in which he speaks highly of the efficiency of several American electric search-lights used in the fleet to which he is attached. These lights stood the test of actual service better than the English and German apparatus, which will be doubtless condemned by a board of survey. He also states that the best maps of the Yellow Sea and Korea are from the United States Hydrographic Office in Washington; these maps and charts are compiled with the latest data, and the principal roads in Korea are clearly indicated.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ARE THE CURES AT LOURDES
MIRACULOUS?

A PHYSICIAN of the name of Dr. J. R. Gasquet has been making a study of the alleged miraculous cures at Lourdes. Dr. Gasquet is himself a Roman Catholic, but he is not, as is evident, over-ready to accept the theory of miraculous healing simply because in some cases no other satisfactory explanation is, in the light of present knowledge, immediately forthcoming. He does, however, recognize the efficacy of continued prayer and moral and spiritual exaltation, but he accounts for this efficacy in a natural rather than supernatural way, namely, in the effect upon the mind and the nervous system. His article (*Dublin Review*, November) discloses the fact that he went to Lourdes prepared to find the medical chief either weak or credulous, or crafty and imposing on others. He found, however, so he tells us, that he had to do with a cautious, hard-headed practitioner, who had an excellent knowledge of his profession, and who was animated by an evident desire to have the cases studied by visiting medical men. In fact, his impressions of the *personnel* of the establishment on acquaintance were incompatible with his previous suspicions. He writes:

"There is unquestionably excitement enough among the bystanders when a miraculous cure is supposed to have taken place; but as far as my own observation and the report of persons who appear to me trustworthy go, it does not run on into anything morbid. I believe the principal force that keeps the pilgrims under control is a moral one. Though much is made, of course, of the supernatural cures that are said to occur, they occupy at Lourdes a secondary place, to an extent which it is difficult for any one who has not been there to realize. Moral and spiritual blessings are sought for more earnestly and more generally than the healing of bodily infirmities. Numerous instances are related of persons who have gone to Lourdes to obtain their cure, but who, when there, have ceased to ask for it, and either offered their prayers for the relief of others whom they thought in greater need, or sought for resignation to bear their own sufferings. In the same way, one hears there of persons who have been healed, as they have thought miraculously, and who have ever after lived in dread of the increased responsibilities incurred by the renewal of health and strength. The influence of such an atmosphere as this is likely to set bounds even to the craving for life and health which is so deeply rooted in us all. This is a summary of my impressions of the conditions in which the pilgrims are placed at Lourdes; I can now pass on to describe the practical working of the *bureau des constatations médicales*. During the great solemnities of August and September, when several thousand sick are brought to Lourdes, it is open from early in the morning until late at night; but during my visit there were only two hundred and sixty invalids, and the working hours were from ten to four or five. Several different classes of patients came to the bureau during that time. There were a few cases of persons who came to seek advice before visiting the shrine; I remarked especially a lady suffering from the results of emotional overstrain, who was handed over to me, and who speedily improved on being encouraged and advised to avoid excitement. . . . There were some sad cases where the patients had persuaded themselves that they were better, or even cured, but where we had to tell them that their condition was so far unchanged. Among these I remember a poor woman with an extensive sarcoma of the face, and—as might be expected—two cases of advanced phthisis with all the hopefulness common in that disease.

"But in the great majority of cases that came for examination after visiting the shrine, there was decided improvement, and often complete recovery. But, excluding a few cases, the improvement was not more than could conceivably be produced by the action of the mind on the body. These patients might be divided into two classes, in one of which the symptoms were purely neurotic, and where complete recovery was the rule; and in the other of which the local disease remained unaffected, while the general state was greatly improved. Most of these latter were

instances of osteo-arthritis, a fact not without interest considering the neurotic affinities of the disease. But when we have said that these recoveries do not exceed the possible influence of the mind over the body, their medical interest is by no means exhausted. To say there is nothing remarkable about them, and that they are instances of suggestion carried out on a large scale, is merely to provoke the retort: 'Why then do you not treat your own patients with equal success?'

The writer here expresses his conviction that the ordinary moral influence of the physician is more permanent in its results than formal hypnotic suggestion. He does not, however, ascribe the cures at Lourdes to either, but rather to the superhuman efficacy of prayer in renewing the moral and spiritual nature, and in the overflow of such action into the body. It goes without saying that this argument applies only to neurotic disease. As to the few instances of cures not explicable on this theory which came under the doctor's observation, he simply says that, if they stand the test of further inquiry, he is unable to account for the cures by any natural agency. As a matter of course the cures are the exception, but they are sufficiently numerous to render them well worthy the most careful study of medical men.

CHRIST'S NATIVITY AND THE NEW SYRIAC
GOSPELS.

WHAT the new Syriac Gospels are, most of the reading world already knows in a general way. The story of their discovery by Mrs. Lewis in 1892, in the Mt. Sinai Monastery, has already been told in THE LITERARY DIGEST, and some portions of the text have been made known. J. Rendel Harris is one of those to whom has fallen the task of reproducing and translating this interesting palimpsest, which, it is thought, gives us a Gospel text that antedates all other readings. *The Independent*, in an editorial, November 22, refers to the just-published copy of the text, and says it "fulfils the best hopes of the discoverers." This Syriac version is adjudged to be a translation made about 400 A.D., or possibly fifty years earlier, from a Greek text which was written about 150 A.D. Mr. Harris has an article in *The Contemporary Review*, November, on the new manuscript, and especially on the opening verses in Matthew, in which there are verbal changes from the accepted readings which bear on the subject of the nativity of Christ and the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. We present the following extracts from his article:

"It is sufficient here to say that those who have assisted Mrs. Lewis in the recovery of the text—viz., the late Professor Bensly, and Mr. F. C. Burkitt (who were the first to determine the affinities of the text), and myself—have been able to restore from the actual manuscript, with the assistance of Mrs. Lewis' photographs, the greater part of the four Gospels from the faded writing in which they appear, and this we have done often for whole pages without the loss of a word or a letter. . . . We have therefore a transcript of the four Gospels in Syriac, dating from a very early period, say the Fifth Century, and representing not unfaithfully a translation which must have been made far back in the Second Century. Examination shows that it is closely connected with the Syriac version, of which portions were published by Cureton in 1859, and which is called after his name. There is not the least doubt that as far as Syriac Gospels are concerned, a text has been recovered, superior in antiquity to anything yet known, and one that often agrees with all that is most ancient in Greek manuscripts; a text which the advanced critics will at once acknowledge to be, after allowance has been made for a few serious blemishes, superior in purity to all extant copies, with a very few exceptions; and at the same time a text which, by its dogmatic tendencies, will arouse the interest of theologians of every school of thought.

"The omissions of a manuscript first attract the attention of the scientific reader, and in these the new Gospels are peculiarly rich (if a wealth of omissions is not too Hibernian a phrase). Not only is it marked by the absence of such passages.

as are deficient in the majority of early texts, such as the story of the Adulteress in John vii. 53-viii. 11, but there are other omissions which are only certified by a few authorities, such as the last twelve verses of St. Mark, together with a number of passages in the last chapters of Luke, which are omitted by the latest editors, often on the sole authority of early Latin copies. There are, in fact, very few cases where our new manuscript does not lend its support to the shorter texts: and the total number of verses which it omits is not trifling. A few of these cases may be accidental, but the hypothesis of accident breaks down in view of the large number of cases that occur, and we are forced to admit that a substantially shorter text than the majority of extant documents has been brought to light.

"When we pass from omissions to the additions and peculiar readings, we find that the excellence of the text is confirmed by the almost entire absence of such passages as are generally held to be interpolations; there is nothing contained in it like, for example, the story of the man working on the Sabbath, in the Codex Bezae. It does not seem to have been amplified by the addition of whole passages from collateral documents, though we must not assume too hastily that such influence is wholly absent. For the main body of the text the reader will be struck by the constant agreement of the manuscript with the best uncial authorities, as well as by the occasional occurrence of readings which are either wholly new, or are only supported by scanty testimonies or by allusions in the writings of the Fathers.

"It is impossible to give in this place any detailed account of such readings; probably the one which will interest most people is the form of Pilate's question to the Jews in Matt. xxvii. 16: 'Which will ye that I release unto you? Jesus Bar-Abba, or Jesus that is called Christ?'—a reading which was already known from a few manuscripts, and which, in view of the admitted prevalence in Palestine of the name Jesus that is applied to the two prisoners, is not in itself impossible, and adds an antithetic force to the question, making Pilate say: 'Which Jesus will you have? Look on this picture and on that! The anarchist or the saint?'

"Another very curious reading, which I do not remember ever to have seen elsewhere, will be found in John xi., where the command of Christ to take away the stone from the grave of Lazarus is followed by a question on the part of Martha: 'Why are they taking away the stone?'

"But the most original feature in our manuscript, and perhaps the most archaic of its peculiarities, is the suggestion in its very first page of another version of the birth of our Lord, by readings which definitely and designedly assign to Joseph, the husband of Mary, the paternity of Jesus.

"When the passages which contain this astonishing statement are translated into English we have the following story, in which I have italicized such parts as demand especial critical scrutiny:

MATT. I. 15-25.

- "15. Eliud begat Eleazar: Eleazar begat Matthan: Matthan begat Jacob.
 "16. Jacob begat Joseph: *Joseph (to whom was espoused the Virgin Mary) begat Jesus, who is called Christ.*
 "17. All these generations from Abraham to David are fourteen generations: and from David to the Babylonian exile fourteen generations: and from the Babylonian exile to the Christ fourteen generations.
 "18. Now the birth of Christ was on this wise: when his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph, when they had not come together, she was found with child from the Holy Ghost.
 "19. But Joseph her husband, because he was just, was unwilling to expose Mary; and he was minded that he would quietly divorce her.
 "20. But while he was meditating on these things there appeared to him an Angel of the Lord in a vision and said to him, Joseph, son of David, Fear not to take Mary thy wife, for that which ^{is} _{will be} born of her is from the Holy Spirit.
 "21. *She shall bear thee a son, and* ^{thou shalt} _{she shall} ^{call his name Jesus: for he} _{shall save his people from their sins.}
 "22. Now this which happened [was] that there might be fulfilled that which was spoken by the Lord in Isaiah the prophet, who had said,
 "23. Behold, the Virgin shall conceive and shall bear a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which is by interpretation, our God with us.
 "24. But when Joseph rose from his sleep he did as the angel commanded him and took his wife, and she
 "25. *Bare him a son, and he called his name Jesus.*"

"The divergencies which this text shows from all texts hitherto known are certainly very decided, and a closer study of them by the side of the earliest copies and versions will not diminish the impression of archaism which they produce. . . .

"As soon as we write down the verse Matt. i. 16 in the lan-

guage of our Sinai Codex, the critic will see that we are not dealing with an isolated textual phenomenon; and the student of Church history will recognize that he cannot detach the passage from dogmatic considerations.

"We will first show, what we have already suggested by italics in the transcribed verses, that the novel reading is not solitary in the actual manuscript under discussion, but is one of a series of readings, all betraying a similar tendency, and probably the same hand.

"We will then show that it is not an isolated phenomenon among the manuscripts of the New Testament, but that the type of text which is here represented is genealogically anterior to a large body of extant and early witnesses.

"And in the third place, we will show that this fluctuation in the text of the Gospels of the Nativity corresponds to an historically attested divergence in the opinions of the early Christian Church.

"First we demonstrate the existence of a network of changes from the texts commonly received:

"(a) In Matt. i. 16, we are told that

"Joseph, to whom was betrothed the Virgin Mary, begat Jesus Christ."

"Very slight changes in the Syriac would make this into

"To whom was betrothed the Virgin Mary and bare Jesus Christ."

We have only to remove the added word 'Joseph,' and make a trifling modification in the verb, and the sentence is in the form which it takes in the Curetonian, and is become orthodox. But the addition of the word 'Joseph' betrays the intention of the scribe; he *meant* to say 'Joseph begat Jesus,' and we must not remove the word from his text. That this was his intention appears further.

"(b) from the addition of the Syriac word 'to thee' in the announcement made by the angel (i. 21):

"She shall bear *thee* a son,"

with which must be taken

"(c) a similar change in (i. 25) where we find:

"And she bare him a son."

"Here the Curetonian text has, by a very slight transposition of letters, made the reading into

"And she bare him (viz.) the son."

"We say the Curetonian version has made the change, for in this version the twenty-first verse still stands with the added 'to thee' as in the Sinaitic text.

"(d) In Matt. i. 25 the words 'And he knew her not until she brought forth a son,' are wholly wanting in the Sinaitic text, and are replaced in the Curetonian text by the peculiar substitute, 'And he was living with her in purity until she bare a son.'

"No one will pretend that the Curetonian reading is the original. Every one recognizes that it is a modification and it may be a product of tendency on the part of some scribe or editor; but it can hardly be a change made on the common Greek reading, to the force of which it adds nothing. It is, however, quite a natural supplement, perhaps made by memory, at a recognized chasm in the text.

"(e) Probably with this group of readings should be taken the words (i. 25)

"He called his name Jesus,"

for these words emphasize the paternal rights of Joseph in the naming of the child, as against the reading of the ordinary Greek text, and of the Curetonian.

"The translation of this clause might have been, however, a result of the ambiguity of the Syriac in v. 21, which may be rendered either:

"Thou shalt call his name Jesus."

(which is the common Greek reading), or

"She shall call his name Jesus."

If interpreted in the former sense, the change to 'he called' would be natural enough. These changes of the text are, however, too numerous to be all accidental.

"On every ground we are entitled to say that we are dealing with a network of allied variations and not with a single error, nor with an isolated primitive peculiarity, such as might be natural in a document made up out of a register, where the father's name was customary. And it is worthy of notice that the cor-

rector who is revealed to us in the pages of the Curetonian text as undoing the mischief which he imagined that he detected in the old Syriac Gospels, has gone further with the rectification of the text than was necessary for his object; in his zeal for the virginity of Mary he has altered passages where we are accustomed to see nothing wrong: in i. 25, he objects to the words 'took his wife,' and alters them to 'took Mary;' and in i. 20, the words of the angel are altered from 'fear not to take to thee Mary thy wife,' to 'fear not to take to thee Mary thine espoused.' Here the Sinai text has the support of the Greek, and is certainly the more ancient. Again, in Matt. i. 19, the expression 'Joseph her husband' is reduced to 'Joseph' in the Curetonian."

ORIGIN OF MONASTICISM.

THE generally received Protestant opinion is that monasticism was borrowed from Egypt; that the Christian monks received the idea of asceticism from their heathen predecessors. Dr. Adolf Harnack, Professor of Church History in the University of Berlin, presents an entirely new view of the origin of monasticism, and in direct contrast to that just stated. In his paper, "Monasticism: Its Ideals and its History" (*Christian Literature*, November, translated by the Rev. Charles R. Gillett, Librarian of the Union Theological Seminary), he undertakes to show that monasticism was born in the Church.

The following is a condensed summary of his argument:

All Christian churches, however much they may differ among themselves, agree in the fundamental demand that belief shall display itself in Christian character. The Christian life is the common ideal of Christianity. But of what character shall that life be? Here the paths divide. If we ask the Roman Catholic or Greek Catholic Church wherein the most complete Christian life consists, each would answer: In the service of God, combined with renunciation of all the goods of life, property, marriage, personal will and personal honor,—in a word, in religious flight from the world, in monasticism. The true monk is the genuine and perfect Christian. Monasticism is thus not a more or less fortuitous phenomenon, alongside of others, in the Catholic Churches, but it is an institution founded in the essential idea of these churches as they exist to-day, and as they have apprehended the Gospel for centuries. It is *the* Christian life. We are warranted, therefore, in expecting that in the ideals of monasticism the ideals of the Church will also be embodied; in the history of monasticism, the history of the Church.

Monasticism is not as old as the Church. In the first decades of the Church, those who felt themselves moved by the Spirit of God to devote their entire life to the proclamation of the Gospel, relinquished, as a rule, their property, and went about in voluntary poverty from city to city, as apostles and evangelists of Christ. Nevertheless, that which afterward developed into monasticism was certainly not recommended nor commanded in the Gospel. Jesus Christ did not impose heavy burdens as a new and grievous law, and still less did He recognize a means of sanctification in asceticism as such—He himself was no ascetic—but rather He set forth as an ideal a perfect simplicity, a purity of purpose and singleness of heart which should always remain changelessly the same, whether in deprivation and tribulation or in the possession and employment of earthly goods.

In the First Century, Christianity was compelled to contend with both the coarse and refined sensuality of the heathen world, and, as one has correctly observed, it exhausted its whole energy in preaching the great message, "Ye are no beasts, but immortal souls; not slaves of flesh and matter, but masters of your bodies, servants of the living God alone." Every ideal of culture must remain in abeyance until this message was accepted. It was better for men to despise marriage, eating, and drinking, and even to regard their fleshly part as unclean, rather than that these things should be made actually unclean through sensual irregularity.

From the middle of the Second Century, the Church was placed in a dilemma: either to begin a mission, on a great scale, to the world by means of an actual entrance into Roman society, even if this involved a renunciation of her original endowment and power, or, retaining these, to preserve her primitive forms of life, though this involved her remaining a small and insignificant sect.

Then, for the first time, voices were heard within the Church, warning her against the advancing secularization, holding up, in their literal sternness, before worldly Christians, those well-known principles of the imitation of Christ, and demanding a return to the primal simplicity and purity. The Church, herself, decided differently, driven on by circumstances rather than acting according to her free choice. Through the open door she moved forward into the world, that she might prepare herself for a long lease of existence, in order to Christianize the State. And she equipped herself with all the possessions which the world could furnish and which she could appropriate without bursting the elastic structure in which she now established herself. Thus, at about the middle of the Third Century, we find the Church fitted out with all the appliances of power which the State and its culture could afford. But those conservatives and zealots, those who earnestly protested in the name of the Gospel against this World-Church, were no longer able to remain in this great Church. These zealots had, indeed, justification for their criticism, since the great dangers which they foresaw as attendant upon the entrance of the Church into the world-state were actually realized. The Church was already secularized to a great extent in the middle of the Third Century, and while it is easy to compare this worldly Church with that of Apostolic times, or with the Christian prototype which she herself recognized, and to accuse her of gross secularization, it is unjust to disregard the historical circumstances in the midst of which she stood. That which she rescued was not simply a remnant which it was quite impossible for her to lose, nor a remainder unworthy of preservation, but it was Christianity itself in the only form in which mankind at that time could either understand or use it.

Then the great movement toward monasticism began. With the beginning of the Fourth Century, the number of ascetics increased. They fled not only from the world, but from the world within the Church. Nevertheless, they did not flee out of the Church.

A great epoch in the history of mankind was going, in fact, to its burial. The Roman Empire, the ancient world, was preparing itself to die, and its death-throes were frightful. Tumult, blood, poverty, and plague were within, and without was pressure on all sides from barbarian hordes. What was there to set up in opposition? There was no longer the power of a state conscious of its might, nor the strength begotten of a unified and tried ideal of organization; on the contrary, it was an empire which was falling to pieces, scarcely held together by a sinking and decomposing culture—a culture that had become hollow and false, one in which scarcely an individual could preserve a good conscience, a free and natural mind, and a clean hand. But nowhere must this internal falseness of all conditions have been more appreciable than at the center of culture, in Alexandria. Is it then surprising that just there, in Lower Egypt, hermit life, monasticism, took its rise?

Extremes are Wrong.—"In throwing off the perverted form of the Kingship of Jesus on Earth, Protestantism in large measure threw overboard the truth which Romanism had corrupted. And so for centuries, the doctrine that Jesus is King of Earth, that it is His right to rule in all the affairs of this life, has been driven to the background, in part because that section of the Church which held it has abused it, and in part because the Protestant Church has buried it deep down under the doctrine of 'other worldliness.' If the Latin Church has interfered too much with the liberties of men, and laid too heavy burdens upon them in relation to human conduct, the Protestant Church has swung over to the other extreme, and between them both a false and harsh distinction has arisen between secular and sacred, and both branches of the Church deserve the censure of the witty lines:

"The parish priest of austerity
Climbed up into a high church steeple
To be nearer God,
So that he might hand His word down to the people.
And in sermon script
He daily wrote
What he thought was sent from heaven,
And dropt this down on his people's heads
Two times one day in seven.
In his age God said, "Come down and die,"
And he called from out the steeple,
"Where art thou, Lord?"
And the Lord replied, "Down here among my people.""

—S. P. Rose, in *The Canadian Methodist Review*, Toronto.

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF ANGLICAN SISTERHOODS AND CONFESSIONALS.

FOR the institution of sisterhoods in the Church of England and the revival of the confessional, Dr. Pusey is generally held accountable. He is regarded by most Protestants as the man above all others responsible for the attempt to "Romanize" the Church of England. A well-known Roman Catholic writer, C. Kegan Paul, reviews in *The Month*, November, the third volume of the Life of Pusey, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Parry Liddon, and his estimate of Pusey and his book is given with freedom and vigor. He considers that Dr. Pusey will be remembered chiefly for the institution of sisterhoods and the revival of the confessional in the Anglican Church, and proceeds to express himself as follows:

"Dr. Liddon [Pusey's biographer] has a really eloquent passage on the uneasiness felt, ever since the Reformation, about the destruction of the monasteries, and the regret expressed that they had not been Protestantized rather than destroyed; he brings forward the testimony of those who during many years had desired to see celibates, whether men or women, living in community and given to good works. The state of our large towns, and the almost impossibility of working in an isolated manner for the poor, together with a strong and increasing feeling that there were many souls called of God to a celibate life, whose 'religious zeal threatened to waste itself on irregular efforts,' had long caused both Newman and Pusey to desire 'some *Sœurs de Charité* in the Anglo-Catholic Church.' 'I . . . think,' Pusey had written in 1839, 'there are numbers of people who are yearning to be employed in that way. My notion is that it might begin by regular employment as nurses, in hospitals and lunatic asylums, in which last Christian nursing is so sadly missed.'

"When Newman had gone, another reason, always there, came still more into prominence in Pusey's mind, and was pressed on him by those he consulted, 'that unless the English Church could produce something which should emulate the work of those benevolent associations,' such as the sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul, 'the population of our large towns would be lost to religion altogether, or *would become Roman Catholics*.' This was before Newman became Catholic, but it came much more to the front when his leaving Littlemore was imminent, and finally, in the spring of 1845, a sort of scratch sisterhood—there is really no other term which will describe the haphazard way in which it came together—was erected in Mr. Dodsworth's parish, at Park Village, Albany Street.

"We all know how Anglican sisterhoods have grown, and we should be the last to deny their usefulness. They have organized charity, helped to reform the nursing of the poor and in hospitals, reclaimed fallen women, fed the starving poor at the dock gates, given an occupation to many persons who would not otherwise have known what to do with their lives, and turned the stream of their benevolence into orderly channels. But there is a reverse side to this: the founders were quite right in thinking they would keep many souls from Rome. The ladies who have joined them seem to themselves to have all the Church can give them; they think they have the Rule of St. Augustine. 'We took,' says Dr. Pusey, 'as our basis St. Augustine's Rule as extant in an Epistle of his. . . . On this we engrafted others, bearing in mind the character of English churchwomen. They think they have, some of them at least, binding vows; they believe they can and do resort to the Sacrament of Penance. They have observances and penances, in some cases grotesque, in many harder than they would find in any analogous Orders and Congregations in the Catholic Church, and hence they are quite content with their position. They go abroad now and then in twos and threes for relaxation, or singly as nurses, and strange are the pranks they now and then play. About three years since some Anglican Sisters received Holy Communion at the hands of the priest at a Breton watering-place, who afterward found they were not nuns at all, as he had believed them to be. They see and know little of their Bishop; their chaplain is for the most part self-appointed; they have offshoots from the mother-house in other dioceses, quite apart from episcopal control; the community often does exactly what the Superior and the director please, since who shall guard the guardians? We cannot but believe that the Anglican sisterhoods have, indeed, held back many

souls from the privileges of true religion, and, while they have done good in their way, have in their measure kept the poor of our great cities aloof from the only organization which can really stanch the wounds of a corrupt civilization swooning back into heathendom.

"It was no doubt with such a state of things Pusey wished to cope, and we can but honor him for his intentions. Ten years after the foundation of the first Anglican sisterhood, and writing about the foundation of others, he wrote to Oxford, 'If I had no duties here, and had fluency, I would long ago have asked leave to preach in the alleys of London, where the Gospel is as unknown as in Thibet.'

"With the institution of the sisterhood there came the need of guidance of souls, and the same need was manifested to him from other sides also. Women, and, even more, men, influenced by his teaching, sought him that they might unburthen their minds and ask his advice. One so well read as Dr. Pusey, one so experienced in the troubles of life, knew well that the Church's teaching was distinct. There was a cure prescribed for post-baptismal sin, and he had no alternative but to declare what that cure was, even if he had, for personal reasons, a desire to withhold the knowledge. He might well have shrunk from taking on himself the office of a confessor. The need of confession is probably felt by all who wish to lead holy and spiritual lives, and authoritative absolution is, of course, its complement. Hence the Church of England in her Prayer Book did not dare remove private confession altogether, but left it to those who when about to receive Communion found their consciences burthened and to those who were in danger of death. . . .

"When Pusey felt himself called on to guide men and women, he did so by receiving their confessions, earnestly, conscientiously, and to the very best of his power, no doubt believing that he was doing what every priest of the Church does constantly, if he have faculties, and even without faculties, in case of necessity. But if he had the power of the keys, he was still laboring under a terrible disadvantage. Every Catholic priest has made his own confession from the first dawns of reason, his scruples have been weighed and often put aside; all morbid, as apart from healthy, introspection has been discouraged; he has been directed as he will have to direct others. Then he has been instructed in the science of diseased souls, as the physician in that of unhealthy bodies, and when at last allowed to hear the sins of others, he who 'draws the soul through the defts of confession,' himself undergoes the same cleansing process from time to time, not in an isolated mission, so often as he would wish, but at least as often as he can.

"Pusey preached his celebrated sermon on The Entire Absolution of the Penitent in February, 1846, and said: 'People have through years of life purposed to confess, if God enable them, at their death. But what instinctive reverence for Almighty God tells them should be done before death, should if possible be done in life.' It is scarcely conceivable, but so it is, that Pusey had never till then said to himself this proverb, 'Physician, heal thyself,' and he only made his first and general confession to Keble at Hursley on December 1, 1846. We dare not and ought not to pry too deeply into the religious practices of good men, who were doing their best under stress of singular difficulty, now that they had closed their minds with a snap against aught that could help them, though we cannot but ask ourselves the question whether Keble had ever sought the remedy he was about to apply, or had studied the very fringe of moral theology. At all events confessor and penitent were alike in a state of painful wobble."

MR. GREGORY WARE publishes the following table to indicate the spread of Ritualism in the Church of England during ten years:

	Number of churches in which used.	
	1882.	1892.
Eastward position.....	1,662	3,918
Eucharistic vestments.....	336	1,029
Altar lights.....	581	2,048
Incense.....	9	177

ON the subject of Sunday newspapers, the speakers at the recent Church Congress in Boston were agreed. Dr. Mackay Smith, of Chicago, brought against the Sunday paper this accusation: "It symbolizes, embodies, multiplies, and encourages all the influences which are crushing out the National rest-day and stunting the highest development of man."

THE CZAR'S RELATION TO THE GREEK CHURCH.

IT is almost universally supposed and very commonly asserted that the Czar of Russia is the head of the Orthodox Greek Church. Recent events, however, have brought the matter into controversy in Europe, and as a result it seems to be established that the prevalent idea is an erroneous one. During the prolonged obsequies of the late Alexander III., the Archbishop of Paris, M. Richard, refused to allow the cathedral of Notre Dame to be used for participation in these funeral honors, on the ground that, since the Czar claimed to be the head of a church, he thereby placed himself in rivalry with the Pope of Rome, and made it impossible for the Catholic Church to perform its rites in his honor. This caused much indignation among the French people, and, among others, M. Jean de Bonnefon disputed the Archbishop's position in the following article in *Le Journal*:

"M. Richard believes that the Czar is the head of the Orthodox Greek Church. In common with many writers of this country, he looks upon the sovereign autocrat of all the Russias as a spurious imitation of the Roman prisoner. He would say all the masses of Henri IV. for Queen Victoria or for King Humbert. But when it comes to Alexander III., he is afraid, and trembles in his red robe like a leaf of clematis in a Northern wind. Leo XIII., who knows history, or M. d'Hulst, who teaches it in order to know it, could have corrected this innocent Vendéen, who brings ridicule upon the great Church of France. But it may not be useless to tell in a few words what Russian Orthodoxy is, and to describe the rôle played by the Emperor in the national religion—the rôle, not of its chief, but of its foremost faithful follower.

"Time, which throws over all things, grain by grain, its impalpable dust, and finally covers therewith the loftiest events,—Time has hidden the origins of the Orthodox Church. No one now dares affirm the arrival of Saint Andrew on the mountains of the Dnieper, where Kieff spreads to-day its fan-like shape.

"The conversion of the Grand Duke Vladimir in 992 is the official date, the certificate of birth, of the Orthodox religion. Since that noble baptism, the efforts of the Russians have been directed toward one end,—that of leaving to religion its local color, its pronounced odor of the soil; it is more poetical so, and at the same time more practical. The Russian word for orthodox (*pravoslavny*) has become the happy synonym of the word Russian itself, so solid is the chain that binds all the subjects of the Romanoffs to the faith of their fathers.

"The Emperor is not the head of this Church, according to the original tenets, because Orthodoxy recognizes no master save Jesus Christ, without visible representative on Earth.

"The separation of Church and State, that terror of our bishops, is the natural régime of the most pious of kingdoms, and the Holy Synod, created in 1720 by Peter the Great, is the only power on Earth that is weighed in the other scale of the balance against the imperial autocracy.

"Five prelates, selected by the sovereign, constitute the Holy Synod, and the civil power is represented upon it only by a delegate, the Emperor's *procurateur*, or minister of public worship.

"Nicholas, the Emperor whose reign was the shortest and sternest, respected nothing in this world save the decisions of the Holy Synod, and he proved this even when he reversed them.

"A young man complained of the decree of the holy assembly in a divorce case, and he came to lay his grievance and his appeal at the feet of Nicholas.

"How dare you complain," cried the Czar, 'of the highest spiritual authority in the land, before which even I bow?'

"Then the sovereign explained to the complainant the terrible penalties that awaited him, should the investigation, if ordered, sustain the Synod against the layman.

"But the young man persisted, proved the error, saw the original judgment broken, and became chamberlain. But never again in his life would Nicholas entertain an appeal against an assembly which he desired to be sovereign,—at least in aspect.

"Until the reign of Alexander II. the clergy was a caste, God's aristocracy, closed to the profane. To-day the veils have fallen; new men have entered the old body, and the Orthodox Church is divided into the monastic or black clergy, and the secular or

white clergy. The former, under the vow of celibacy, contains the monks, bishops, and high dignitaries.

"The latter, upon whom marriage is compulsory, constitute the class of priests. These die where God and the will of the Holy Synod place them. They live, lettered peasants, amid peasants.

"The high clergy includes three metropolitans,—those of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff; an exarchate,—that of Georgia; eighteen archbishops, thirty-seven bishops, and thirty-two vicars-general.

"The metropolitan of St. Petersburg is the first prelate of Russia, but his powers are not superior to those of the other prelates. It is his sad honor to bless the mortal remains of the Emperors, and preach, on such occasions, the emptiness of grandeurs to those who inherit them.

"All of which is submitted in order to prove to the Archbishop of Paris that the Emperor of Russia is not a rival Pope, that he is the chief of no religion, and that the rites of the Roman Church may unite their splendor to the sincerity of French tears."

Decay of Psalm-Singing.—"The Psalter has earned a place in the story of Scotland's struggle for spiritual independence, a place from which no adverse criticism can ever succeed in taking it down. To find a parallel we must go to Germany and call to mind such examples as that of Gustavus Adolphus on the battlefield of Lutzen, marching forward at the head of his men to the singing of Luther's great hymn—'*Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*.' . . . The sound of a thousand voices, singing, like the noise of many waters, their hymn of triumph, 'Had not the Lord our cause maintained,' are not easily forgotten. Yet the Psalms must, in many instances, appear antiquated. Whatever the Davidic Psalter may have served in past times, a very great deal of it is quite unsuitable for the modern sanctuary. Nor do these historical associations alter one jot the admitted impossibility of satisfactorily rendering the Psalms of David into English verse. It has been attempted a hundred times with the same barren result. Keble, not only a poet born, but the most polished of versifiers, when he published his metrical version in 1839, only added another failure to the list."—*The Weekly Scotsman, Edinburgh.*

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Evangelist, New York, in commenting upon the fact that the members of Professor Swing's Central Church, Chicago, had, by a vote of 210 to 36, decided to disband, and then had changed their minds, and are now looking about for a pastor, says: "Here is Dr. Talmage fresh from the circuit of the globe and free from any present engagements, he having resigned his Brooklyn pastorate the past week. He might prove a trifle too orthodox, but of his success, notwithstanding, we entertain no doubt. Why should he not prove the special pulpit ornament of the Windy City for the remainder of the century? His years sit lightly upon him."

THE Rev. Dr. Robertson Nicoll, of London, thinks that a ten-minute sermon is long enough for him, and he has published a volume of sermons of about that length. *The Christian Commonwealth*, however, has little liking for "Sermonettes." Without taking into consideration the subject-matter of the discourse, *The Commonwealth* is of the opinion that a preacher cannot do justice to his audience in less than thirty minutes. As a rule, thirty-five or forty minutes is long enough for an ordinary sermon. Henry Ward Beecher once said, that the length of a sermon depended on its thickness. If it is very thick it will stand pulling out.

A REMARKABLE controversy has been in progress in India between a Mohammedan, Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, and a Christian, Abdullah Alhine. The Mohammedan champion, finding himself worsted in the argument, declared that he had received a revelation, and prophesied that his Christian

opponent would die from a snake-bite within fifteen months. This would be direct evidence from God that Islam was the Truth. The Christians fear that the Mohammedans may make the prophecy come to pass without waiting for any supernatural agency, for already a cobra in an earthen pot has been found at the door of the Christian's dwelling.

COLONEL ROBERT INGERSOLL has recently delivered what he calls "A New Lecture on the Bible." The report of the lecture published in the daily papers gives us reason to believe that while this special lecture may be "new," the material is somewhat old. The fact is, the Colonel, several years ago, exhausted his objections to the Bible, and yet, he must deliver another lecture; therefore, he must dress up the old attacks and old objections, and make a new onslaught on the Old Book.



OUR BOB DELIVERS A NEW LECTURE ON THE BIBLE.

—*Ram's Horn.*

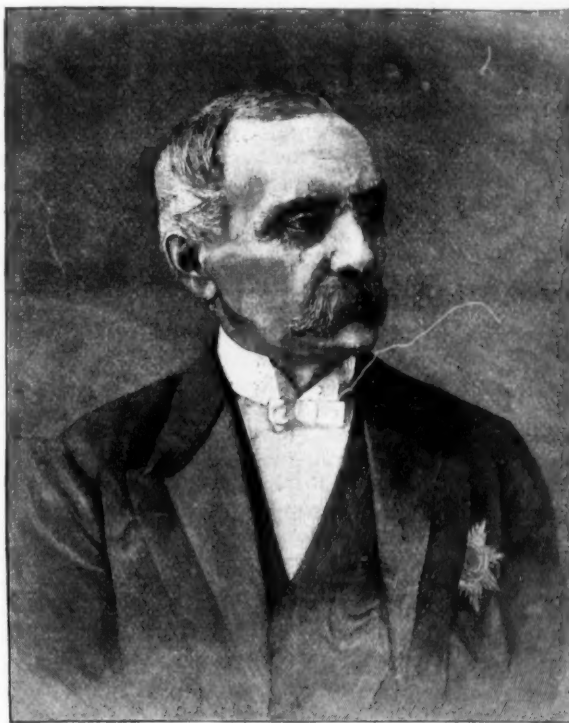
FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE GERMAN KILKENNY CATS.

IT appears that the resignation of Chancellor Caprivi was due, not so much to his desire to be freed from the cares of office, as the Government organs would have us believe, nor to his opposition to the reactionary measures proposed in the Prussian Cabinet, but rather to a private rivalry and animosity between the Chancellor and the Prussian Premier, Graf Eulenburg. The *Echo*, Berlin, has endeavored to find a proper explanation for the sudden change in the German administration, and writes as follows:

"For some time previous to his resignation, it had become apparent that the Chancellor was no longer altogether the right man for the Emperor. The opposition of the Agrarian aristocrats to the Chancellor, and the dissatisfaction of the moderate parties in the Parliament had not been without influence upon the Emperor. Meanwhile, the discussions over the proposed legislation against revolutionary parties had begun in the Prussian Cabinet. The Prussian Premier, Graf Botho zu Eulenburg, advocated coercive measures; the German Chancellor, who took part in these discussions, expressed himself against all coercive legislation, and would accept only a few modifications of the existing laws. He found much opposition at first; but succeeded in convincing the majority of the Ministers of the States of Germany that coercion would be useless. Just then, Graf Eulenburg led to the Emperor a deputation of East Prussian nobles, who wished to express their loyalty to the Crown. As the Emperor had, only a short time before, expressed his dissatisfaction with the attitude of these nobles, this mark of their loyalty was of no small moment to him, and Caprivi regarded the coming of the deputation as an attempt on the part of Eulenburg to checkmate him. The Chancellor's Press now came out with a number of leading articles, in which the world was informed that Eulenburg had lost his point with regard to the anti-revolutionary legislation; that the Emperor supported Caprivi, and that the best thing that Eulenburg could do would be to hand in his resignation. The day following these attacks, the Emperor went to the country-house of Graf Philipp Eulenburg, the Vienna Ambassador. There he found the whole of the Eulenburg family in consultation, including the Prussian Premier. The latter showed the Emperor the obnoxious Press leaders, and asked to be dismissed. Emperor William was much dissatisfied and promised to see justice done. He returned to Berlin, and demanded an explanation of these articles, especially one which appeared in

the *Kölnische Zeitung*. Caprivi regarded this as a hint to repeat his request for a dismissal, which he had handed in some days before during the discussions on the revolutionary parties. Caprivi denied having written the articles in question; but he also acknowledged that he was well pleased with them. The Emperor declared that he wished to retain both the Chancellor and the Prussian Premier; but, as they could not settle their



PRINCE HOHENLOHE, THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

differences, both would have to go. Upon this, the Chancellor visited the Foreign diplomats to inform them that he was out of office."

The above-mentioned leader in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, contained the following:

"The renewed proofs of Imperial confidence in the Chancellor will do much to clear the situation. . . . It is well known that the Chancellor is a most determined opponent of all special legislation, and nothing that has happened during late years has changed his opinion. But, he has, for a long time past, and not only since the murder of Carnot, directed the authorities of the Federal law-courts to consider carefully how existing laws may be used to combat the excesses of the revolutionary parties. He does not wish to foster dissension among the Law and Order people by proposing special legislation. . . . Graf Botho zu Eulenburg holds views which stand in direct opposition to those of the Chancellor. He proposes measures of which he must know that they would not be passed either by the present nor by a new Reichstag. . . . He has now withdrawn his proposals, and the Chancellor, who still maintains that no coercive measures of any kind should be adopted, is upheld by the Emperor, who promises to assist him in every way."

The prevalent opinion in Germany is that the Emperor would have called Graf Eulenburg to the Chancellorship, if there had not been so much opposition against this appointment among the Southerners.

Without exception, the German Press in particular, and the European Press in general praise the outgoing Chancellor as an honorable, well-meaning gentleman, who, however, did not possess quite the strength of character necessary for his important position. His success in bringing about the Commercial Treaty with Russia is universally acknowledged; his colonial politics are criticized as weak and unequal to Britain's assumption of superiority. Fürst Hohenlohe, who has much diplomatic training, is thought to be equal to much more difficult foreign compli-



HOW CAPRIVI VANQUISHED EULENBURG.
—*Kladderadatsch*, Berlin.

cations than those encountered by the late Chancellor. The Catholics everywhere are delighted with his selection. *The Weekly Register*, London, which largely represents the Catholic gentry of England proper, says:

"The newspapers of England, in reporting the appointment of Prince Hohenlohe to this great office, have omitted to mention its most romantic and astonishing feature. Yet his religion is not without a variety of lessons and suggestions. In comparison with the Chancellorship of the German Empire the English Lord Chancellorship is a petty and hardly more than a professional post. Lord Russell, to whom, as it happens, a post of greater utility, permanence, and, as we think, distinction has fallen, could not have served the Queen as Lord Chancellor because the religion of Thomas More is also his. . . . Prince Hohenlohe enters upon office without any need for a law to enfranchise him, without, one may almost say, a sectarian critic. The Catholics of Germany may well realize anew the old proverb that all things come to those who wait. . . . Prince Hohenlohe's abstention from strictly Catholic politics may lessen some of the pride of the German Catholics in his triumph now; but to this very abstention is, no doubt, due his eligibility for the Chancellorship. . . . His brother, Cardinal Hohenlohe, has been regarded coolly in some quarters, both in and out of Rome. But Pope Leo XIII., it is understood, does not share in this prejudice. . . . All we know is that the Pontiff has hastened to congratulate the Cardinal on the elevation of his brother. And in those congratulations the Catholic world at large will, in the main, heartily join. . . . Not only the chief interests of the largely Catholic Empire of Germany, but most of the chief political interests of the largely Protestant nation of Prussia are in the hands of this Catholic statesman. In becoming the right-hand of the most powerful Protestant monarch of the world, he assumes a responsibility for which he has prepared himself during a long life spent in constant study of State affairs. Altogether, we see in this new appointment many grounds for satisfaction and for hope."

THE CZAR AND HIS BRIDE.

ON November 26 the long engagement of Nicholas II. came to an end. The Czar himself was by no means in a hurry to enter the bonds of matrimony, and when his consent had been obtained the bride herself exhibited some religious scruples.

"It is an interesting fact," says the *Augsburger Zeitung*, Augsburg, "that the Czarevitch was limited to a very narrow choice in the matter of matrimony."

"The Princess met the Czar first in 1888. Her father was then visiting at the Court of St. Petersburg, for Sergius Alexandrovitch, one of the brothers of the late Czar, was already his son-in-law. It was then already an open secret among the courtiers that the sixteen-year-old Princess was intended to become a future Czarina, and the courtiers treated her as such. Especially Prince Sergius favored the match. He hoped to strengthen and extend his influence over the future Czar by becoming his brother-in-law. The young people saw each other every day, but their friendship was, at least on the part of the Czarevitch, only platonic. The Czar asked his son twice if he would marry Princess Alix, and each time the answer was in the negative. There was a good deal of disappointment at this in St. Petersburg, for many had made their plans in the hope that this marriage would come about. An Imperial German Princess was not to be thought of, as the relations between Germany and Russia were none of the best. An English marriage would meet with the same objections, and, besides, the blood relationship was too close. The Russian nobility was excluded because the Romanoffs make it a point to seek their brides abroad. The case was, however, different if a Greek bride were chosen. The Czarevitch expressed his liking for the Princess Marie, of Greece. But the Queen of Greece objected. According to the Russian Orthodox Church, the relationship between the two dynasties is too close. In spite of this, the eldest daughter of the Queen of Greece had married one of the Princes of the House of Romanoff, and as she died two years after, the Queen, who is very religious, thought that this was the punishment for having disregarded the injunctions of the Church. She, therefore, refused her consent; and thus

Princess Alix appeared as the only eligible match for the Czarevitch."

When Princess Alix learned that her intended defection from the Reformed Church provoked much criticism, she objected to more than one clause in the formula used in receiving a convert into the Russian Orthodox fold. She refused to acknowledge that all other denominations were wrong, and made it known that she solely consented to become a member of the Russian Church in order to please her future husband. Her opposition caused a revision of the formula, and the service by which she was received as a Russian Catholic contained nothing that could offend other denominations. It is described in the *Volk*, Berlin, as follows:

"The officiating priest awaited the Princess at the church portal, requested her to kneel down, and said: 'Wilt thou live faithful to the creeds of our Church?' On her answering *Yes*, he said: 'In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost! Amen.' The Deacon then said, 'Let us pray,' and the priests said the *Kyrie*. The officiating priest then laid his hands on the Princess' head and said:

"In thy name, God and Lord, in the name of thy Holy Son, in the name of thy Holy Ghost, look down on Thy servant, the Princess Alexandra Feodorovna, who has resolved to take refuge and seek protection within the walls of the Orthodox Church. Perfect her in the true Faith, fulfil her hope and her love, lead her to do Thy will, write her name in Thy book of life, unite her with Thy flock, hear her prayer, rejoice in her work of her hands, and may her voice proclaim the glory of Thy name all the days of her life.' He then asked her:

"Dost thou wish to be received into the Russian Orthodox Church?"

"Princess: 'I desire it with all my heart.'

"Priest: 'Dost thou believe in the only God, in the Holy Trinity, in God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and dost thou bend before Him, as thy God and Lord?'

"Princess (kneeling): 'I believe in the only God, the Almighty Father.'

"Priest: 'Praised be Thy name, O God! Enlighten every human being who moves toward the light.' (Turning to the Princess.) 'Tell us the dogmas of the Orthodox faith, its traditions and precepts.' After the Princess had done this, the Priest led her, during the singing of psalms, into the church, and to the table on which stood the vessels with the holy oil. After the singing had ceased, the Princess knelt down before the table, and the Priest said: 'Arise, my beloved, rise in the fear of God!'

"Princess: 'I vow that I will remain a member of the Orthodox Church till my last breath. I vow that I will confess this faith and joyfully obey its precepts. In token of this sincere vow, flowing from the heart, I kiss the Cross of the Redeemer. Amen!' Then, amid much singing and many prayers for all the members of the Imperial Family, the priest gave the Princess absolution, anointed her temples, eyes, nose, lips, cheeks, hands, and feet, then touched those parts with a sponge dipped in holy water, and proclaimed her a member of the Orthodox Russian Church."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "POOH-BAHS" OF ENGLAND.

WHILE they have not, in England, investigated the House of Lords or the London Police Board; while there have not been any national scandals in connection with trusts and combines, and while Government officials have not been accused of promoting or retarding legislation for their own personal ends; while there is a conservatism in the old country that doesn't wish to wash "dirty linen" in public, yet occasionally certain men of "distinguished" reputation are held up for public inspection, in a manner hardly known on the Continent, and differing from the newspaper attacks or "investigations" in vogue in the United States. Of course, there are newspapers that, like the Ishmaelites, stand with their hand against every man, and who gain notoriety by singling out some rather defenseless victim for sacrifice on the altar of "public good," but now and

then a staid, sober, influential publication will fearlessly expose abuses of which we in this land of "freedom" are comparatively ignorant. For instance, *Money*, London, a financial paper, of very quiet habits, has begun a crusade against the promoters and directors of over-capitalized companies, from which we take the following:

"As an introduction, we will now enter upon a rapid review of the present direction of the West Australian mining companies, in order that our readers may see for themselves those in whom they trust. A mere list is, of all things, the most unreadable and least impressive, therefore we will endeavor to give a picturesque individuality to this one of ours, so that our candidates may not lose their deserved distinction. We should, indeed, deeply regret if such miracles of commercial versatility as those with whom we are about to deal, should remain hidden in modest obscurity. Modesty is a beautiful quality; but is not the world eager to know and honor its greatest men?"

"Many people suppose, quite apart from their political predilections, that the vast learning of Mr. Gladstone would honor any age or country. Mr. Gladstone knows Latin and Greek, theology, finance, and statecraft, the history and literature of his own and numberless other countries; but compare him with several West Australian directors, and his inferiority is at once apparent. . . . Oh, Mr. Gladstone, do you understand water-works, banks, tramways, railways, mines of every sort from antimony to diamonds; do you know all about the complicated business interests of every civilized country on the globe? Can you carry in your brain the affairs of each and every business of which you have ever heard, down to the veriest detail? Alas, no! Then we must inform you that there are scores of company-directors who know all these things—or say they do, and are paid for displaying their knowledge. This is not simply a case of director's fees. Unless companies are properly managed, they cannot succeed; and how can they succeed when so many of their directors are mere pluralists, drawing unearned income from a score of sources? We repeat that the existence of such directors is a scandal. And this scandal shall be abated if ridicule can bite and pens can lash."

The writer then mentions by name a score of directors who attend to the affairs of mines of gold, iron, copper, zinc, antimony, at one and the same time; direct railways and tramways; see that tobacco is properly planted in West India and newspapers well edited in England; take care of the sheep on Australian farms; supply Spain with electricity, and attend to the exploration of unknown parts. Rank and influence, or, as we call it here, "pull," has no terrors for this intrepid writer. The following is a sample of his method of dealing with his several victims:

"Observe the acquaintance with foreign lands displayed by Lord C—. He has, by deputy, explored Africa. He is, or was, director of the British and American Trustee and Finance Corporation, of the Electricity Supply Company for Spain, of the Land Corporation of Ireland, of the Mortgage Company of Mexico, of the Siberian Mining Association. We are now beginning to realize why so many directors of gold-mines also understand shipping and railways. Gold lies hid in foreign lands, ships are necessary to get it thither, railways transport the precious metal to the coast. Clearly, therefore, directors of ships and railways are most competent to advise upon gold-mining!"

HARRYING THE TOLSTOISTS.

THE following is from a Russian correspondent of *The Christian World*, London:

"It would seem that the Russian police have decided to keep a sharp eye on the followers of Count Tolstoi, of whom there are a large and increasing number in the Southern and Central provinces. The Count's disciples are, as a rule, drawn from the educated and well-to-do classes—the 'dangerous' classes in Russia. But what possible danger can the Russian Government see in these harmless enthusiasts? They give up their property and profession, if they have one, dress, live and work like the peasants, and meddle not either in religious matters, or in affairs of

State. There is a small colony of them in Ciscaucasia, whither they emigrated of their own free will. Some foolish person informed the police that they had a secret printing-press here, and were busy issuing tracts for the people explanatory of their peculiar views. The police, more foolish still to believe this, sent their agents and gendarmes in strength to search the Tolstoists and their houses. They ransacked mattresses, dustbins, old saucepans; they dug big holes here and there in the earth; they poked about in the thatch—and found nothing. The Tolstoists sat quietly by, highly amused.

"We have received a characteristic anecdote about Count Tolstoi. Our readers may remember that some two years ago we reported the banishment of a certain Prince Khilkov to the Caucasus, a rich landowner who had given up his estates to the poor in his neighborhood, and was actively engaged in propagating the peculiar tenets known as Tolstoism. He was accompanied to the Caucasus by his wife and children.

"But after a little an order from Petersburg came to deprive him of his children, and have them sent back to Russia to be brought up under the care of relatives. Prince Khilkov appealed to Tolstoi, asking the great writer to use his influence to have the children returned to their father, and Tolstoi consented to do so. He decided to write a letter to the Emperor. But how to begin the letter? His principles would not permit him to use all those high-sounding titles, such as Imperial Majesty, Autocrat of all the Russias, etc. So after long and profound meditation he decided to address him as 'Dear Alexander Alexandrovich.' The Count wrote a homely little letter, telling 'Dear Alexander' all the facts of the case, and showing him how he would be doing a good turn to a deserving man if he gave him back his children. In a short time the Emperor sent an aide-de-camp to the Count to request him not to write to him again; and that was the last either Tolstoi or Prince Khilkov heard of the matter."

Is Cavalry to Be Abolished?—According to the *Fremdenblatt*, Hamburg, Germany is to do away with the cavalry branch of the service altogether. It is argued that the cavalry is a hindrance rather than a help to the army.

"Even as far back as 1870," says the *Fremdenblatt*, "the French cavalry charges at Reichshofen, Sedan, and Mars la Tour were useless exhibitions of heroism, as they did not prevent the forward march of the Germans, whose infantry and artillery surmounted all obstacles. It is also certain that with the new rifles and artillery, the cavalry is really nothing but the raw material for holocausts. Every saddle could be emptied in two minutes, or within the rush of a mile. It is, therefore, probable that 75 per cent. of the cavalry will be converted into infantrymen or artillerymen. The remainder, or the majority of them, will become bicyclists."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

ACCORDING to the latest news, China has "eaten humble pie" and sent the Mandarin De Ting (a German whose original name was Dietering) to Japan to open negotiations for peace. Japan is said to demand 250,000,000 taels (about \$175,000,000) and the Island of Formosa. Offers on the part of the Chinese and the demands of Japan will be laid before the authorities at Tokio and Peking by the United States Ministers, as the most impartial of the foreign *Chargés d'Affaires*. Another naval battle is reported to have taken place, and Port Arthur has recently been captured. This may have hastened the determination to come to terms with her adversary.

WAR between France and Madagascar appears to be inevitable. French colonists and merchants are being murdered, and the natives are told by their Chief that the French kill and eat little children. The French Chamber of Deputies has already granted a credit of 65,000,000 francs (\$13,000,000) for the prosecution of the war.

THE Brazilian rebels are gathering forces to the number of 7,000 in Rio Grande do Sul, and Admiral da Gama is to lead them. Since the beginning of May last, the complete extermination of the Brazilian rebels has been cabled to this country exactly eleven times.

JOSÉ SALVADOR FRANCH, the Anarchist who threw the bomb by which twenty persons were killed and fifty wounded in the Liceo Theatre, Barcelona, on November 7, 1893, was executed at Barcelona on November 20. When a priest began to say prayer for him, he yelled: "Get out of this, you —! I only acted the penitent criminal in the hope of obtaining a pardon. *Viva la Anarchia!*"

THE Czar of Russia and Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt were married in St. Petersburg on November 26. In honor of the wedding 40,000 poor people dined at the Czar's expense.

IT is reported that when M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, tendered his resignation the Czar declined to receive it. "But, your Majesty," said M. de Giers, "look at my feet, they cannot carry me," whereupon the Czar replied, "I do not want your feet, I want only your head."

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAPAN'S WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION.

THE transformation, political and social, which Japan has undergone within the last thirty years reads almost like a fairy tale. If the Pope of Rome were to lay aside all the trappings of Papal rank and the insignia of office, and take his place as the first citizen of Italy, eager for civil and military reform, and for the restoration of Italian unity and greatness, it would constitute nearly an exact parallel to the Great Reformation which has been wrought in Japan within the memory of even middle-aged Americans. It is true that, being of a different race, we are not in full sympathy with the Japanese, and do not attach precisely the same weight to their doings in peace or war as we would to similar events among Christian nations. Still the story of "The Land of the Mikado" is a fascinating one, wanting in none of the elements of romance, and its salient features are well-sketched in outline by J. Castell Hopkins in a paper in *The Engineering Magazine*, November. Mr. Hopkins presents us first with a rough sketch of Japan under the feudal system, intensely hostile to foreigners, down to the British bombardment of Kagosimea in 1864, and then continues:

"During this very time, however, the volcanic action must have been preparing, which in a few years was to cast off with lightning rapidity the garments of medieval institutions, the power of a ceremonious and superstitious priesthood, the influence of an invisible and infallible head, the authority of sanguinary and uncontrollable chiefs, the government of crafty and faithless leaders. How it was done is not known to this day. The great revolution does not seem to have had its great leader. No master-mind appears as having directed the masses and controlled the classes. Yet in 1868 a coalition of turbulent nobles and princes united in offering to consolidate the Mikado's power by yielding up to him their feudal and immemorial rights and revenues. A body of men who had instigated or allowed the murder of foreigners and attacks upon British and other consulates, issued a manifesto declaring that their object was 'to enable their country to take its place with the other countries of the world.' The bitter opponents of external trade and foreign intercourse overthrew the Tycoon and his whole elaborate system of commercial monopoly. The Mikado, after having passed a life of enervating idleness, luxury, debauchery, and absolute seclusion, came suddenly to the front, assumed his place as the secular as well as the sacred head of the nation, clothed himself in European garments, went out into the light of day to be seen by all his subjects, and commenced the task of receiving addresses, opening public undertakings, and representing the empire in the eyes of the world, as if he had all his life been a constitutional monarch, grafted upon an Eastern despotism.

"It was the most marvelous, interesting, and peculiar episode in the political history of the world. There has been nothing to compare with it anywhere. All the ancient landmarks of Japanese policy, statecraft, and administration were thrown down as if by one of those volcanic shocks for which the islands are famous. They were replaced within half-a-dozen years by elements of Western civilization and government which have elsewhere been the product of centuries of slow and stormy development. Old and new were commingled, and forty millions of people of Asiatic stock dropped almost in a moment from the feudalism of a thousand years into a system of modern monarchical government with a gradual but steady approximation toward the 'popular' government of the present moment. It was in the strange realization of the fact that these latter institutions could not be had all in a year that we recognize a quality in the people, equal to that hitherto unrecognizable one in the four thousand nobles of the country who had a short time before voluntarily thrown off their mantles of despotic local power. . . .

"It is a land of paradoxes and anomalies. Thirty years ago everything seemed to Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British minister who spent three years of danger in the country, to be in reversed order. The people wrote from top to bottom, from right to left, in perpendicular instead of horizontal lines, while their books began where ours end. Their locks, though imitated from

Europe, were all made to lock by turning the key from right to left. The old men flew kites while the children looked on; the carpenter used his plane by drawing it to him; the tailors stitched from them; the horses were mounted from the off side and stood in the stables with their heads where we would place their tails. The ladies blacked their teeth instead of keeping them white, and then as now, the sexes mixed freely in public bath-houses without a thought of immodesty, but piled on clothing when they went into the street. And to-day the natural habits of the people are in constant and amusing contrast with the National and Western ideas of the time.

"They are, as already stated, wonderfully adept at imitation, and if at all possible will never allow a foreigner to excel in anything. Indeed the only possible explanation of the great revolution is that the nobles saw the superiority of the foreign systems and practices and made a sudden resolve not to let that superiority be felt or known. In the early days of the English legation a lacquer-ware man was given some spurs, curb-chains, and stereoscope cases for repair, and finally a lock was given him to fix on a box. He had never seen such things before, but some time after the necessary work had been done it was discovered by the merest accident that many of the articles returned were counterfeits and the lock and key imitations! Corkscrews, glass-shades and other things were easily and quickly copied.

"Another curious feature in their character which seems to have largely disappeared under new conditions was the tendency to act as spies and the entire absence of any consideration of dishonor in such a position. Everybody from the Tycoon down was watched, and watched some one else in turn. When the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine arrived upon his mission they could not understand who was watching him! No one in his suite seemed to have note-books for that particular purpose, and there was certainly no one specially appointed, as would have been the case with them. So, seeing the double name in his signature, the conclusion was come to that the Kincardine, who seemed to be nowhere visible, was in some way 'keeping his eye on Elgin.'

"It would be hard to say just what the present religion of the Japanese is. There are all kinds of sects, Buddhism probably predominating. Since the Mikado renounced his infallible and sacred character considerable looseness in religious thought or superstition prevails—leaving, of course, all the more room for the advance of Christianity. The temples are very simple structures, the chief internal feature in many of them being a looking-glass, supposed to be emblematic of the soul's purity. Near it is a font containing water. In this the worshiper washes, then proceeds to the looking-glass and prays for what he wants, and after leaving a few coppers in a box near by, rings a bell at the door thrice as he goes out. . . .

"The empire may therefore be said to have fairly established itself and the people to have earned the reputation of being the most remarkable nation in Asia. What may be ahead of them in the way of development or misfortune no one can predict, but whatever it is they have given to Asia a beacon-light of civilization from which much should be learned. Within twenty-five years they have achieved what European peoples have taken centuries to do. The monarch has thrown away his imperial robe of seclusion and the halo of religious veneration which were his by right of 2,000 years of precedent and power. The feudal system and oppressive oligarchy have been swept away in favor of a free government and a foreign scheme of rule. The once hated foreigners are given ample freedom, welcome, and even employment. Where the shores once bristled with dangers to navigation, light-houses are now everywhere established. In the capital where the British minister twice nearly lost his life, twelve foreign powers are now represented. Where the highway of Yeddo once threatened him with death, the foreigner now rides his bicycle, with the whistle of the locomotive in the distance, and the sound of the telegraph operator at given intervals.

"Well, therefore, have the Japanese earned the right to call themselves a progressive people and to speak of 'new Japan, the land of the Rising Sun.' And whether right or wrong in the present war, whether finally victorious or defeated, we cannot but hope that they may remain a light in the Eastern sky until the day of a final and better dispensation dawns upon the nations of Asia."

GREENLAND has now a paper of its own. It is called *Aviaaglotis Nalenginnamik Sysaraminassassimik*, and, naturally enough, pardons those of its contemporaries which take over matter from its columns without acknowledging the source.

HEATHEN CHINEE AS MAIDS-OF-ALL-WORK.

TO most of our readers of the gentler sex the "Heathen Chinee" as a "maid-of-all-work" will be an untried experiment; and despite the annoyances they may have experienced at the hands of "Biddy" or "Katrina," the prejudices of most of them would prompt them rather to endure the ills they have been accustomed to than to fly to those they know not of, by experimenting with an almond-eyed Mongolian. On the Pacific slope, however, as is well known, John Chinaman has earned a very fair character for himself as domestic servant, and the following account of Mrs. Ida Hackes Springer's experience, which she contributes to *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, November, will be found both amusing and instructive. She makes the admission, too, that she lost a perfect treasure of a servant, only because his sense of the proprieties was grossly outraged by her not merely giving birth to twin girls, but by her resolution to keep both of them. She writes:

"Knowing nothing of Chinamen, and seeing them only by occasional glances I had cast at them while passing their laundry windows in the East, I was more frightened than amused at the thought of having a real Chinaman as general housemaid and cook. One morning at ten o'clock a timid knock at the door greeted my ear, and in response to my 'Come in,' a Chinese boy was ushered in—a tiny, neat, little fellow, who immediately rattled off the following tirade: 'How do, lady? Me Sue Kung, your new boy. Me good boy. Me cookee, washee, take care kitchen, fix him beds, tend garden, laise him eggs and chickens' (meaning, raise chickens, for he never could pronounce his r's), 'and do evelytthing fine and neber smoke in the house.'

"Upon this occasion he wore the clothes of civilization, and a wide blue sash encircled his waist, while a beautiful jade bracelet dangled on his wrist. He wore a high standing collar and an American shirt, having discarded the usual loose one for this ceremonial visit.

"His next remark, 'Me gettee \$40 per month,' astounded me, and I said: 'My family consists of only two people.' With a bow and smile he replied: 'Allee same twenty in family, chalge same plice.'

"A hurried consultation with my husband, who was better acquainted with the prevailing high prices, resulted in Sue Kung's engagement.

"All light, me come light away. I fix him dinner to-night. Tell me what you like, what time you eat, and me hab it leddy.'

"I showed him how we set our table, and as I had a bouquet of mountain flowers similar to the Alpine edelweiss, which grew on the Dragoon Mountains in the vicinity, I placed them in a shallow vase as a centerpiece on the table. Ever after flowers graced our festive board, Sue Kung often rising at daybreak and riding miles to replenish the nosegay when it showed signs of fading. He brought his own set of carvers and told me he could use only them.

"He unpacked the groceries, papered the shelves in the kitchen pantry, chopped the wood, went to market, dressed the poultry, and that evening at 5 p.m. we sat down to a finely served and excellently prepared meal. The turkey had been carved by him in the kitchen, but was brought to the table whole, he laying each part together with the aid of tiny sharpened pieces of wood. Imagine a new servant capable of such a thing in an entirely strange household in New York City!

"My commands were always obeyed and fulfilled to the letter, and I had to show him but once how to prepare some new or fancy dessert he had never even heard of. That one lesson was sufficient. Months sometimes elapsed before asking for a repetition, but the result was always satisfactory.

"When he wrote home a letter to his mother in Canton he would leave the kitchen door wide open, and, no doubt with the idea of flattering us, would say aloud while writing sentences for us to hear: 'Am with nice people; no care go back,' etc. I could not cure him of making a purse of his ear, for he would always carry the small change in that serviceable organ. He always made the ice cream, and as soon as the news spread that ice-cream freezing had been added to Kung's accomplishments *cool receptions* became the order of the day.

"He absented himself for two hours every afternoon, and inci-

dentally we heard that Sue Kung was earning \$20 weekly as boss ironer of collars and shirts in the best laundry in town. This rather annoyed me, as he never ironed them at our house. I took him to task about it, and he answered with his broadest smile: 'No gettee mad, lady. Me no fool. You no ask me. Me no do. Allee same me do him now allee time.'

"Occasionally, upon coming home late at night, we would scold him for making so much noise when he entered, in relatching the door of the kitchen, where he slept in an extension in a bunk of his own construction suspended from the ceiling, which we jocosely termed the 'hanging garden.' The noise never troubled us again, for by an ingenious arrangement he took the strings of his tomtom (Chinese musical instrument), passed the catgut through the panels of the door, and by attaching them to the lock lifted the latch without disturbing our peaceful slumbers.

"He was ill for two days, and sent me Ah Lee as a substitute, whom he must have given a thorough *résumé* of what dishes we liked, as our meals were well prepared; but my horror can be better imagined than described when I discovered Ah Lee moistening the dough for the bread as he did the clothes, which you are aware Chinamen do by spouting the water from their mouth! It was difficult to say whether the Chinaman or the dough made the most hurried exit. This was *one* thing that had not been told him, and Sue Kung was delighted at his sudden dismissal.

"Sue Kung was with us for three years, when twin daughters blessed our home, and delighted as we felt at the dual treasure, equally miserable felt our Chinese. His curiosity being aroused, he came in to look at them, and laid a new coin on their pillows and some tiny cups under the crib, and then asked: 'Him girls or she boys?' We said, two girls. His face was a study, with disgust plainly depicted upon every feature, and wildly waving his hands, with the gesture of wringing the neck of a fowl, he said: 'Too much girlee; ling him neck in China. Too much girlee cost too muchee; allee time want nice clothes. Too much boys good, 'cause they makee muchee money in the banks.'

"When he came in next morning he said: 'Me likee you belly (very) much, but me no likee he stay in any place where him gettee two girllies allee same time.'

"He made us numerous and elegant presents, such as beautifully embroidered mantel draperies and highly colored silk handkerchiefs, and some pretty china trinkets and ornaments for 'them too much girllies,' and left our employ.

"The final act preceding his departure was a very comical one, worthy of record. He called me out in the kitchen, and asked me if 'ebelytthing same clean' as when he came. Upon my answering in the affirmative, he said: 'Lady, you allee time good to your boy, and I give you one fine lecommendation (recommendation) before I go.'

"Indignant and astonished, I saw him pointing to a red oblong piece of paper, covered with Chinese characters, which he had nailed above the kitchen sink, and when I asked, 'What does it mean?' he replied: 'This means, look under the sink.' Looking there, I found a similar paper nailed to the wall, upon which he said he had written as follows: 'Lady good allee time; no scold much loud; no say cuss words, and no throw things at cook. Eat him all you like, and no lock up nothing.' The final clause he read coolly to me: 'Boss smoke him good cigars.'"

Costly Cigar-Ashes.—A certain Hans Weber, of Stettin, sells and advertises largely, says the *Industrie Nationale*, Paris, a powder which, it is claimed, will cure the dropsy. "This marvelous specific, offered with medical recommendations and numerous testimonials of cures, is sold at a price which amounts to one hundred and forty francs (\$28) the kilogram [less than one and one-quarter pounds avoirdupois]. Dr. Hoffmann, of Stettin, bought some of this secret remedy and had it analyzed by the director of the laboratory of analysis at Darmstadt. The director found that the powder was composed, chemically, one-half of carbonate of lime, 12 per cent. of carbonate of potash, with variable portions of coal, clay, phosphate of lime, magnesia, and some other things, the whole, from a chemical point of view, being identical with cigar-ashes. How did the vender of this product manage to get from it sometimes good results in the way of cure? By recommending to his patients to eat parsley freely, and to drink an infusion of juniper berries. Hans Weber deserves, at least, to be complimented on his invention, for to sell cigar-ashes at one hundred and forty francs a kilogram is not given to everybody to do."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION ENDURE?

THIS question is one of profound interest, not only for us of the United States, but for the whole world. Perhaps the views of an unprejudiced foreign observer are entitled to more weight than those of persons whose observation has been confined to this side of the Atlantic. Such an observer seems to be a recent writer, who has not chosen to reveal his name, but whose conclusions gain weight from the periodical in which they appear, the *Revue Historique*, Paris. Of these conclusions we give a translation and a summary:

The Constitution of the United States has lasted more than a century. It has answered the purposes for which it was intended marvelously well. It is regarded with veneration by those who live under it, and, at this moment, no one has the slightest inclination to attack it. Even in Europe it is held up as a model by veteran statesmen and deep thinkers. It has had, and is likely to have, a great influence throughout the civilized world. Is this Constitution likely to endure?

Any one who wishes to see what can be said on both sides of this question cannot do better than peruse "An Introduction to the Study of the Constitution," by Mr. Cohn, a member of the Baltimore Bar. His book, published by the Johns Hopkins Press, shows, in a mass of opinions collected from a multitude of works in various languages, the play of physical and social factors in the formation of law in general and of constitutional law in particular. It is not necessary to dwell upon the admitted fact that, in the laws which even the freest nations enact as an expression of their national will, they are dominated, more or less, by climatic, geographical, and other considerations. More attention must be given, however, to Mr. Cohn's theory of the relations between law and sovereignty. His notion is that the idea of law does not imply that of sovereign authority. This is a proposition which we believe to be dangerous. He maintains that sovereignty has no word to express it in the ancient languages, but is a word of feudal origin. Granting this to be so, it does not follow that the thing did not exist in antiquity because no word had yet been found to express it. It is important to keep in mind that law is a collection of guarantees on which every one can rely for the defense and protection of his interests. In a country with the minimum of civilization that we can conceive of, the idea of sovereignty is inseparable from that of law. We cannot, therefore, agree with Mr. Cohn that sovereignty does not exist in the United States, and that Bentham was in error in discovering sovereignty in the Federal Constitution. "Sovereignty," says one author, "is an idea which is developed and which can only be applied relatively. In the United States, it does not reside in the people, either by Governmental precedents or by the admission of the Constitution. The people have not reserved to themselves the power of annihilating this Government. It can make changes in the Federal Constitution, but only in the way which that Constitution prescribes. The Federal Government is not an absolute sovereign, because it cannot annihilate the States. The States are not sovereign, because they have on certain points a master superior to them in the Federal Government."

We must say we are unable to perceive the soundness of this reasoning. To say that the people of the United States are not sovereign, because they cannot change their National Constitution, except under certain prescribed forms, is as ridiculous as to pretend that we are not free, because we accept a moral or social restraint. Let a great popular wave of enthusiasm or anger sweep over the country, and it will quickly be seen what slight resistance the shackles of the Constitution will oppose to the general will, and it will be promptly demonstrated to whom the last word belongs.

Mr. Cohn points out vaguely three physical factors to be taken into consideration on the question of the durability of the Constitution. These three are the immensity of the territory of the United States, the problem of the Negroes, and the great increase of population in the cities. It is probable that these three factors will be causes of trouble or of serious modification in the Constitution. Yet even with these modifications the groundwork of the Constitution will, in our opinion, remain.

What Mr. Cohn calls the "canonization" of the Constitution,

meaning by that the profound respect in which it is held in the great American republic, will not easily cease, as long as there remains with the people attachment for its various clauses. These will remain something sacred, and those who wish to attack certain clauses will have as hard a road to travel as those who have undertaken destructive criticism of the text of Holy Scripture. At the same time the vital current of a people never stops for an instant, and, if new and imperative needs arise, they will have their way. It is hardly possible that the *status quo* in the United States will remain. Mr. Cohn appears to believe in an increased centralization and an enlargement of the Federal powers. A centralized government in so vast a territory would, however, be impossible. If the current should run the other way and the authority of the States be increased, the national unity would be in danger. In whatever changes may be made, physical circumstances will play a great part. In all the changes, however, making allowance for the blindness of all men in what concerns the future, even the near future, there seems, to our mind, a very strong probability that the Constitution of the United States will remain substantially the same, a blessing to many unborn generations.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CHINESE "FACE."

GRAVITY of demeanor is greatly cultivated in China, and in a discussion with the Europeans they generally get the best of the argument by their impenetrable coolness; their object is to let their opponent exhaust his words and temper at the same time, and so place him in the wrong.

Gravity is a part of the "stock in trade" of official people; by them it is called "*chaong*," and nothing is more shunned than "*king*," or levity. Laurence Oliphant once wrote very characteristically of the Chinese: "A Chinaman has a wonderful command of feature; he generally looks most pleased when he has least reason to be so, and maintains an expression of imperturbable politeness and amiability when he is secretly regretting that he cannot bastinado you to death." On the Chinese stolidity, *Nordlyset*, New York, has some further notes.

"The Chinese have in their language several phrases of peculiar significance, such as 'to keep one's face,' 'to lose one's face,' which mean to preserve appearances. With us, 'to preserve appearances' implies an apology for a mistake, but not so with the Chinese. 'To keep one's face,' and 'to lose one's face' with them indicate positive moral acts.

"A Chinese maid-servant in the house of a missionary attempted to steal a silver spoon by putting it into her coat-sleeve, while clearing the table. She was discovered and reprimanded. Adroitly she immediately spread the table-cloth on the table so that the spoon lay exactly on the spot from which she had taken it. 'There it is,' she retorted proudly, and then she declared that she would leave her position. She left conscious of having 'kept her face,' though her robbery was discovered. . . .

"The Chinese 'face' means also form as contrasted with contents, the exterior as the opposite of the interior, and this both socially, juridically, and artistically. To form alone do the Chinese pay attention. Innumerable anecdotes could be related to show this. One can always be sure that if he has caught a Chinaman lying or cheating he will 'keep his face' and turn the conversation in some other direction by saying, 'Ah! I have misunderstood you.' A certain viceroy and bearer of the Yellow Jacket had been sentenced to die by torture because he had been discovered in some extraordinarily infamous cheating. His family succeeded partly in rescuing him. He was allowed to wear the Yellow Jacket, while being tortured to death. Thus he 'kept the face,' and his effigy was next day solemnly placed in the family temple as the representation of one of the most glorious members of the family.

"The Chinese are indifferent to truth and falsehood, to right and wrong. They do not comprehend what these terms signify. Form is everything to them. Moral consciousness is a form without contents, an appearance without reality, a face without a soul—a mask."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Treasury.

The bids for the new 5 per cent. loan were opened Saturday, November 24, but the allotments will not be made until later this week. The aggregate of the bids by different parties is about \$105,000,000, but separate bids of \$50,000,000 each are submitted by a big syndicate at two different rates. This syndicate bid will probably be accepted at the higher rate bid, which is 117-077, and all other bids rejected. This condition is practically imposed upon the Treasury by both the syndicate bids, by the provision that the bid is not to hold unless accepted for the full amount of the bond issue. The proceeds of the bond issue are likely to place the Treasury beyond the necessity of any further borrowing to maintain a satisfactory net balance for current expenses. The proceeds of the bond sale will amount in round numbers to \$50,000,000, and this sum, added to the present balance of \$104,000,000, will make an available fund of \$154,000,000 to cover the deficit in current receipts for the next few months, and afford a working balance for the future.

The Banks.

The *Journal of Commerce*, New York, publishes an article which is a severe arraignment of the banks for their policy of cornering all the gold in the country, to the serious inconvenience and loss of the Government. It says:

"When the banks suspended gold payments to importers and diverted the export demand for the metal upon the Treasury, it was wisely done to protect themselves against an imminent peril of the Treasury and the banks being alike precipitated upon the silver basis. But the banks could hardly fail to see, from the first, that their course, if too long pursued, must drive the Government into the suspension of gold payments; and for that reason they could scarcely have regarded their withholding of gold as anything more than a transient expedient, to be abandoned as soon as the danger was over. When the Act suspending Treasury purchases of silver was passed by a large majority, one great step toward removing the peril was accomplished; and, had the banks supplemented the action of Congress by returning to their usual policy of paying out gold, the Treasury could have suffered no scarcity of the metal, and this chronic Treasury crisis, with all its attendant demoralization and depression, would have been escaped. In retrospect, it is apparent that a serious mistake was made in the banks not returning to gold payments some nine months ago. Had that been done, 100 millions of borrowing might have been spared to Government; the recovery from the effects of the panic would have been much more complete than it has been; and the country would not have been saddled with harassing distrust about the stability of the national currency, directly calculated to encourage the hoarding and export of gold."

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	Nov. 24.	Nov. 17.	Increase.
Loans.....	\$495,003,400	\$498,937,000	*\$3,933,600
Specie.....	95,059,500	94,421,100	1,638,400
Legal-tenders	118,060,900	117,189,800	871,100
Deposits.....	592,371,200	594,547,400	*2,176,200
Circulation.....	11,454,400	11,170,000	*284,400

* Decrease.

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CHESS.

How Ladies Play Chess.

Mrs. Showalter and Mrs. Worrall are playing a match for the Women's Championship of America. As an example of their style of play we give the following game:

FIFTH GAME—GIUOCO PIANO.

MRS. W.	MRS. S.	MRS. W.	MRS. S.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	28 Q-B 2	P x P
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	29 P x P	Q-Kt 2
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	30 R-B 4	R-K 4
4 Castles	Kt-B 3	31 Q-Kt 2	R-Q 3
5 Kt-B 3	Castles	32 R-K Kt	R-B 3
6 P-Q 3	P-Q 3	33 R-Kt 4	R-K 2
7 P-K R 3	P-K R 3	34 R-Q	R-B 2
8 B-K 3	Kt-Q 5	35 R-K Kt	R(B)-Q 3
9 B x Kt	B x B	36 P-K 5	Q x Q ch
10 Kt x B	P x Kt	37 R(Ktsq) x Q	R-Q 8 ch
11 Kt-K 2	P-Q B 4	38 K-R 2	R(Q 8)-Q 7
12 P-K B 4	R-K	39 R x R	R x R ch
13 R-B 3	P-Q Kt 3	40 R-Kt 2	R x R ch
14 P-Q B 3	P x P	41 K x R	K-B 2
15 Kt x P	B-Q Kt 2	42 K-B 3	P-Q Kt 4
16 Q-Kt 3	R-K 2	43 K-K 4	P-B 5
17 P-K Kt 4	Q-Q 2	44 K-Q 5	K-K 2
18 P-Kt 5	Kt-K	45 K-B 5	P-R 3
19 Kt-Q 5	B x Kt	46 P-R 3	K-B 2
20 B x B	R-Q	47 P-K R 4	P-K R 4
21 P-Kt 6	Kt-Q B 2	48 K-Kt 6	P-Kt 3
22 P x P ch	K-B	49 P x P ch	K-P
23 Q-R-K 3	Kt x B	50 K x R P	K-B 4
24 Q x Kt	R x B P	51 K x P	K x P
25 P-B 5	R-B 3	52 P-R 4	K-Q 3
26 Q-Kt 3	R-K	53 K-Kt 6	Resigns.
27 K-R	P-Q 4		

A Word to the Fair Sex.

The *Philadelphia Times*, fourteen years ago, published an article showing that chess is a mental "disciplinarian of the highest order" and that those who play the Royal Game are not "wasting precious time." We have dug out this old article from our scrap-book to find this bit of instruction to the "fair sex:"

"Do you know that around this game there hang the perfumes of sweet love romances? That while lustrous eyes have strayed over the checkered field to find a mate, hearts have mated with scarce so much of seeking? Why, fair one, love and chess are twin conspirators to steal men's hearts! Come, will you not play? If you are single, chess bribes you with a husband; if you have one already, throw its magic spell about him and keep him home at night."

Solution of Problem 32.

Black.	White.
1 K-B 4	K-B 2
2 K-B 5	Any move.
3 K-Kt 6 and wins.	

Solved by F. H. Eggers, Great Falls, Mont.

Problem 33 has proved a puzzler. We have received at least five different solutions, but there was a "nigger in the wood-pile." One of our correspondents sends White—1 Q-K 4, overlooking Black—Q-K Kt 5. If White plays Kt-Q 4, threatening mate with Q or B, Black plays Q-Kt 7 ch.

Another sends Kt-R 7, B x Kt, B-Q 5 dis. ch; Black plays K-Kt 4, and there you are.

Another gives us Q-K sq., threatening mate, but Black plays Q-Kt 5. If White plays Q-B 3, Black checks with Queen. Try once more. We will give solution next week.

The advertisements this week have crowded out much interesting Chess-matter.

When a "Sacrifice" was "Sound."

Two Persian Princes had engaged in such deep play, that one of them, having lost his whole fortune was rendered desperate, and staked his favorite wife Dilaram to retrieve it. He played but with the same ill-success, and, at last, saw that he must inevitably be checkmated by his adversary at the next time. Dilaram, who had observed the game from behind the *purdah*, the gauze screen which separates the female from the male portion of the company, cried out to her husband in a voice of despair:

"O Shah, sacrifice your two Rooks and save Dilaram. Forward with your Bishop and Pawn, and with the Knight give checkmate."—*Games Ancient and Modern*.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS'

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Current Events.

Monday, November 19.

Officials in the Indian Territory request that troops be sent to suppress lawlessness. . . . A wreck on a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad results in the loss of several lives.

The funeral of the dead Czar of Russia takes place. . . . Japanese warships are watching the Chinese fleet. . . . De Giers, the Foreign Minister of Russia, and General Vanousky, Minister of

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War, are reported to have resigned. . . . Denmark prohibits the importation of American cattle and fresh meats.

Tuesday, November 20.

Captain Kolb, the defeated candidate for Governor of Alabama, threatens to take his seat as Governor on December 1 by the aid of his supporters, claiming that he was counted out by fraud. . . . Gold is withdrawn from the Treasury for the purchase of bonds. . . . The National W. C. T. U. re-elects Miss Willard as President. . . . The Knights of Labor re-elects General Master Workman Sovereign.

The Chinese are reported to be leaving Port Arthur; severe fighting has taken place there; Japan declines the offer of mediation made by the United States. . . . A. G. Rubinstein, the famous Russian composer and pianist, dies of heart disease. . . . German troops win a victory in East Africa and liberate many slaves. . . . Earthquake shocks continue in Sicily.

Wednesday, November 21.

The Commission appointed to investigate the present system of tribal government of the Indians formally recommends its abolition. . . . General Miles formally takes command of the Military Department of the East. . . . Gold is at a slight premium.

The Japanese capture a Chinese fort within two miles of Port Arthur. . . . Salvador Franch, the Anarchist who exploded a bomb in the Barcelona Opera-House a year ago, is garroted in that city.

Thursday, November 22.

Gold is bought by intending subscribers for Government bonds at a slight premium. . . . A Texas Grand Jury returns indictments against the Standard Oil Trust for violation of the laws of the State.

The Chinese warship *Chen-Yuen* is damaged by striking a rock; her captain commits suicide; it is reported that Japan has sent her customs chief to China to negotiate for peace. . . . The Czar is suffering from insomnia. . . . The French Chamber defeats a motion to adjourn the Madagascar debate.

Friday, November 23.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and Japan is signed in Washing-

ton. . . . The Government bond issue is largely over-subscribed. . . . President Cleveland is suffering from rheumatism, and the usual Cabinet meeting is not held. . . . Earthquake symptoms are observed in Connecticut and West Virginia.

The Japanese are again reported to have taken Port Arthur after severe fighting; Japan sends a third army to China. . . . The Czar is showing great energy in his official duties. . . . The Progressives gain six seats in the London School Board elections.

Saturday, November 24.

Bids for the new loan are opened at the Treasury department; proposals aggregating over \$154,000,000 are received. . . . The New York Shoe and Leather National Bank is robbed of \$354,000 by a bookkeeper.

China sends a commissioner to Japan, it is believed, to sue for peace on any conditions except the cession of territory. . . . The French Chamber votes to discuss the Madagascar credit bill.

Sunday, November 25.

President Cleveland is reported to be better. . . . Several members of the Cook band of outlaws in the Indian Territory are captured. . . . Remains of a large village of cliff-dwellers are discovered in Arizona.

The Japanese, according to latest reports, captured eighty guns at Port Arthur; there was no naval battle. . . . The Czar asks M. de Giers, the Foreign Minister, to remain in Russia. . . . Several villages in Sicily are destroyed by earthquakes.

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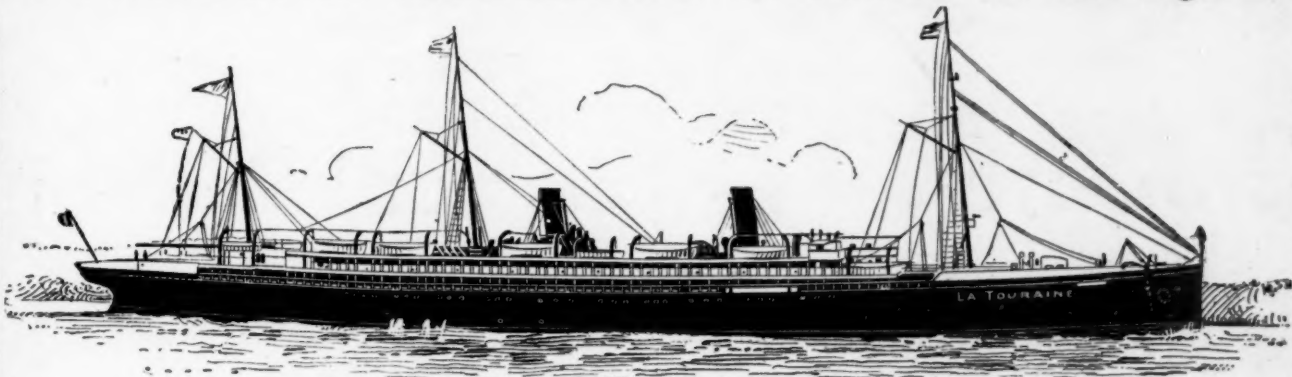
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Children under twelve years of age will pay half fare, taking as a basis the price of passage of cabins where they are to be placed in excess of the number of passengers limited for each cabin. One adult and one child under 12 years occupying a cabin must pay two full fares.

Servants pay \$300 for special accommodations provided for them. If accommodated in cabin staterooms, same fare will be charged as for other passengers.

TOURING THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Right and the Wrong Way.

The advantages of this general plan of a winter's cruise on a first-class steamship through the whole length of the Mediterranean, with pauses of varying length at the most important ports on the European, Asiatic, and North African shores of this inexpressibly-fascinating inland sea—about which thousands of years of history have centered—do not need much further argument. The plan was an experiment only a few years ago. It is now a demonstrated success. The writer has tried the plan of visiting most of these same points upon the Mediterranean coast by the very different plan of trusting to ordinary local means of communication. He has found his way into the eastern Mediterranean from one port to another by means of the small coasting steamers which fly the Russian, Egyptian, Austrian, French, German and Italian flags. He has had to share stuffy staterooms with unspeakable Turks, and eat unsavory meals on soiled tablecloths with all sorts of Levantine and Oriental table companions. He has been subjected to annoyances in Turkish custom-houses, and to endless friction with dishonest and extortionate hotel-keepers. The wear and tear of this method of travel in an attempt to see the fringes of the Mediterranean is really a serious drawback. At most of these points one does not care to stay very long, and it is an annoyance to hunt up a hotel and then, after a day of sight-seeing, to repack one's box or bag—with a wise traveler it will be the smallest possible bag—find a connection either by rail or by some coasting vessel, and hurry on to the next point of interest. The process requires the devotion of at least half of one's time to the mere details of haggling with cabmen, quarreling with hotel-keepers over extra charges for candles and service, making connections, and bothering over other distracting minor annoyances.

The Luxurious Route on La Touraine.

But consider for a half a minute the luxury of a Mediterranean cruise in a beautiful floating palace like *La Touraine*, for example. One lives continually on the ship. Once comfortably ensconced in his stateroom at New York, the traveler has only to adjust himself to his luxurious environment, and need not bother with any packing or unpacking until his twelve-thousand miles journey is at an end, and he gathers his traps together as Sandy Hook is sighted on the return trip. To an experienced tourist who wants to cover numerous points on his journey, and desires to have a mind free to see many sights and accomplish much, this relief from everlasting packing and unpacking in European and Asiatic hotels is an almost inestimable boon. If the traveler's purse is long he would be willing to pay hundreds of dollars for that one advantage of the continuous cruise over the broken journey, that requires adjustment to the conditions of fifty hotels.

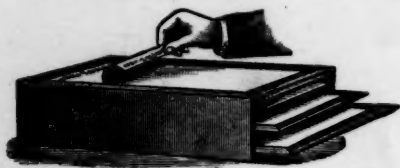
La Touraine will be especially fitted up for this 12,000 miles tour to these lands replete with historic and artistic interest. Instead of carrying 1,000 passengers, the number of tourists will be restricted to about 260, and therefore, of course, most choice accommodations will be at hand for all passengers. Naturally, the third-class apartments of *La Touraine* will not be used at all, and that quarter of the vessel will be devoted to a spacious laundry during the trip.

Under these circumstances this excursion will be one of rare enjoyment. With the best rooms of the great steamship at their disposal; with the table which the skilful French chefs of the steamship will keep supplied with the most delicious viands; with the aid of *La Touraine's* staff of officers in making the most of opportunities for recreation—the members of this party are indeed to be envied.

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